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A Little Journey to Historic Lands

By WM. H. MAHER

AN HOUR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

One of the three things that Thomas Jefferson desired to have chiselled on his monument was:

Founder of the University of Virginia.

During the last twenty years of his life that University was the dearest object of his heart, and to it he gave his best thought and closest attention.

While his constant efforts and powerful arguments had so aroused public attention that the state legislature appointed a committee to select a location, Jefferson was on hand with a map, and all his persuasive powers, to prove that his beloved Charlottesville was the center of the state, and the proper place in which to build the proposed university. The committee were convinced by him, made their report accordingly, and Charlottesville secured the prize.

ROTUNDA. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Charlottesville.

No stranger passing through the town will believe that it appreciates all it owes to the name and fame of Jefferson, and one wonders that the railroad companies that have stations there are so blind to the magnificent asset they possess in having such a place upon their lines. If they make any effort to avail themselves of this, I did not discover it. One would expect to find a railroad station here that would be distinctly unlike any other station in the world; one that would be, first and foremost, Jeffersonian in its style of architecture, and that would attract attention by its classic columns and air of Colonial antiquity.

Then he would surely expect to find, adjoining such a station, a handsome little park wherein would stand a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson. The name of the station would be associated with Monticello, and announcement also made that here had been the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

Nnone of these things is there; one sees a very commonplace station, with no plant, or shrub, or green grass in the vicinity, and you could pass through it a thousand times and never suspect, from aught in sight the glorious heritage that it can claim.

This is, perhaps, a good place to make mention that the traveler in the south will not find the well kept grassy plots around railroad stations that he is accustomed to see everywhere in the north. Of course, I am omitting Toledo from any such praise.

Charlottesville is an unusually attractive looking little southern city. It has a population of seven or eight thousand, and carries an air of thrift, prosperity and even elegance. It is said to be a very healthful location and malaria is unknown. The winters are short and so mild that the magnolia will live out of doors. The spring and fall months are said to be ideally beautiful, and if our experience of that one glorious October day is any criterion, I can well believe that this claim is justified.

About a mile or so from the present day railroad station, Jefferson purchased a two hundred-acre farm in 1817, as a site for a college, and this tract now forms a part of the grounds of the University of Virginia.

The cornerstone of a college building was then laid during that year, in the presence of James Monroe, then President of the United States, and of the two ex-Presidents—Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. This building is still standing and is now in use as a professor's residence.

Jefferson Made All Plans.

When the college was enlarged into a university Jefferson drew most of the designs with his own hands, and his ideas of architectural effect and the grouping of buildings were carried out to the letter. His ideas of a university were those gathered while minister in Europe, and his plans were European, modeled after, or adapted from, the cloistered retreats of France and Italy, with such changes as were needed for the later time and the newer country.

The buildings surround three sides of a quadrangle (a word familiar to all readers of English college stories). This was laid out 500 feet by one thousand feet. The two arms consist of dormitories opening upon covered colonnades (or rows of columns) for the accommodation of the students, with two-story houses at equal intervals for the use of the professors; while the central one of the three sides, one thousand feet long, is occupied by an imposing structure, having a graceful dome, which contains the recitation rooms, the library, and the offices of administration.

Jefferson was appointed rector of the new institution, and from that time forward was able to carry out his plans, hampered only by the limited means at his disposal.

Not only did he devise the entire system of instruction, but every feature of construction and supervision of the work. When infirmities prevented him from going to the grounds he watched the builders from Monticello through a telescope, which is still carefully preserved.

The ground slopes just enough to enable the landscape gardeners to make a series of terraces upon the lawn, and the magnificent shade trees, luxuriant shrubbery, quaint brick fences, combine to make a picture more classic, attractive and novel than can be found in any other town in America. Curtis adds, "One finds at that institution imposing architectural effects, a curriculum which embraces all branches of human knowledge, a code of rules which recognizes that boys as well as men are capable of self-government, and are controlled by instincts of honor."

The motto of the university, which was selected by Jefferson, is:

And ye shall know the truth, and
The truth shall make you free.

The organization of the university, its government, discipline and method of instruction, were virtually prescribed by Jefferson alone, and in most respects they still retain the impression derived from him.

The student is free in selecting his studies. There is no prescribed course. He can follow any line of learning he wishes. He is free to go and to come as he may please, but he must be a gentleman and learn enough to pass his examinations before he can secure a degree. He is free from all espionage by the faculty. There is no compulsory attendance at chapel or elsewhere.

The rules require from every student only "decorous, sober and upright conduct as long as he remains a member of the university, whether he be within its precincts or not." Profane language, extravagant habits, visiting barrooms or gaming tables are absolutely forbidden.

First Trial of the Honor System.

What is known as "the honor system" has always prevailed. Most of the discipline is left to the students themselves, as the university is a little republic where self government prevails and personal honor is sacred. When a boy shows a lack of self respect, or violates the proprieties to such an extent as to unfit him to be an associate for honorable young men, it seldom requires the intervention of the faculty to sever his connection with the institution; the students look after that for themselves.

Not very long since at an important event there, the installation of a president, President Coolidge, representing Harvard college, touched upon this point very eloquently, and I am sure it will be read with interest.

"Who is there in the United States who knows of the University of Virginia and does not think of her as the home of the honor system, the priceless possession of which others may well be envious. To you it seems as natural as the air you breathe. To those less fortunate in this respect it remains, even if different conditions make it difficult of attainment, an ideal, an encouragement towards a better state of things in the future. This is well, for never in our history has there been a greater need of a steadfast maintenance of the principles of character for which you have stood with such noble results."

As at present organized, the university comprises twenty-five distinct and dependent schools. Jefferson's idea was that each distinct branch of knowledge was to be, as far as possible, assigned to an individual "school" with its own instructors, and the university was to consist of this collection of independent "schools."

Most Influential in the South.

It is the most popular and influential educational institution in the south. It has a larger alumni than any other. As a rule, it has had more graduates in the senate and house of representatives than any other institution in the country; more than Yale, Princeton or Harvard.

As compared by numbers with Ann Arbor, Yale or Princeton, it must be classed as among the small universities. The attendance last year was something over seven hundred, of whom three hundred and seventy were from Virginia, but nearly every state in the Union was represented, from New Hampshire to California, and from Michigan to Texas.

It would be interesting to know just why the Michigan and Ohio boys who went there passed by the good schools so near them, that they might drink from the fountain of knowledge at Charlottesville.

Taking the university by departments, there were in the college proper 306; pursuing graduate studies, 32; law, 200; medicine, 145, and engineering, 88.

Compare Expenses With Northern Colleges.

Perhaps you would like to compare expenses here with what you know of other colleges. The Bulletin of the University says, under this head: "With strict economy, the cost of board, fuel, lights, service and laundry can be brought within $18 a month as an average for the session." This does not sound very extravagant, does it? I wonder if your boy who is now at college has made the acquaintance of that kind of economy. A year's expenses are put down for a law course at from $320 to $455; in medicine, $285 to $425; in engineering, $265 to $425.

The afternoon sun was seeking the west when we came back from Monticello and drove towards the university grounds. When nearing the vicinity of the buildings the same scenes met our eyes as at Ann Arbor and Oberlin; hosts of young men sitting on porches and fences and walking about. Our driver took us by a long row of monkish-looking cells, odd-looking enough, but somewhere along the row was one that meant far more to us, because of that brilliant youth who had once occupied it, than all the rest. Where was the room that once housed

Edgar Allen Poe.

What a pitiful entry the biography has: "In 1826 he entered the University of Virginia, where, during his short stay, he was noted for his love of strong liquors (though he was not a drunkard) and reckless gambling."

Poor boy! Poor boy! One hardly ever thinks of him as being more than a boy. Here was his room. What visions he may have had there! What seeds were here sown that afterwards came to fruit in those wonderful, fascinating melodies and stories! God give him peace!

Drive slowly, coachman; Jefferson walked here; Madison accompanied him, and James Monroe met them and caught their step. It is a spot that must always be dear to every American heart, and the pity is that more do not make the pilgrimage to this shrine.

I said when I began that Jefferson was one of the three greatest men of America. I think it would be easy to prove that his political theories have had more influence upon the public life of America than those of any other one man, no matter who that other man may be.

While standing before this noble university and thinking of his work for education, I ask myself what other man laid such solid foundation for the education of the people? I do not know.

To my mind the noblest tribute paid to him in recent years came from one who always weighed his words well, and who was qualified by reason of his own ripe scholarship and years of experience to give a verdict of value, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. He said of Jefferson: "He stands in human history as the foremost man that ever lived, whose influence has led men to govern themselves by spiritual laws."

John Adams, the President of the United States, when dying, upon that fateful Fourth of July, 1826, was comforted by the thought which he expressed in words, "Jefferson still lives." He was right. He would be right if he said it today.

The University of Virginia is carrying on the work today as he planned it nearly a century ago.

The buildings disappear behind the bright foliage of noble trees as we pass on our way to our waiting cars. Our day with Thomas Jefferson is ended, but Thomas Jefferson's day will never end.

"Queen Beatrice" Rose

A New Flower Which Has Been Sold for Thirty Thousand Dollars.

A new rose has been originated by a Washington gardener; a Washington florist has purchased it for $30,000. This flower, believed by expert florists to be the finest rose ever grown, has been named by the purchaser "Queen Beatrice." A cross between the Liberty and Madame Chatenay, both hybrid teas, it is classed by its owner as a tea. The former is one of the most popular crimson varieties, but it is uncertain in the production of perfect blooms. Queen Beatrice has none of the faults of its parents and combines all of their good qualities; it is resistant to insect and mildew attacks, and capable of forcing on the hothouse bench. It will produce, according to the originator, four blooms to one of Bridesmaid—a thrifty bloomer—so that the cut-flower dealers will have a valuable asset in the Queen Beatrice. Its color is a peculiar shade of pink with a touch of crimson when in the bud. None of the beauty of its coloring is destroyed either in natural or artificial light. Added to this, its fragrance is believed to be equal to, if not superior to that of the American Beauty. Its habit is something like the American Beauty, as it grows on long, straight and sturdy stems from two to three feet long, well filled out with leaves up to within six inches of the flower.

QUEEN BEATRICE, THE $30,000 ROSE

The Queen Beatrice was originated by Peter Bissett, the head gardener of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard is the widow of the late Gardiner Hubbard, at one time president of the National Geographic society. She is also the mother-in-law of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. The new rose was originated about a year ago at her suburban residence known as Twin Oaks, just outside of the national capital on the Woodley Lane road, close to Admiral Dewey's summer home. Representatives of the leading florists of the country have made pilgrimages to Washington for nearly a year in an endeavor to procure this flower and many tempting offers were made for it, but it remained for Florist F. H. Kramer to obtain the prize for $30,000. No plants of the Queen Beatrice rose will be ready for distribution before the spring of 1907, during which time Mr. Kramer will spend a large sum of money in erecting hothouses and cultivating and growing young plants by the hundreds of thousands. It is believed that probably $150,000 to $200,000 will be made from this flower.

Mr. Kramer has had quite a lot of trouble with clever but unscrupulous persons who have adopted various artifices in an endeavor to obtain specimens of the "Queen Batrice" rose. Some have come into his retail establishment desiring to purchase a single cut flower for a boutonniere and making a demand for one of the new roses, insisting on that or none. Others have ordered large bouquets or funeral designs consisting wholly of this flower and then haughtily leaving without making a purchase when refused. These were only dodges to obtain the healthy wood for slipping and growing, for, as the rose grower knows, the best time to make rose cuttings is either just before or immediately after the plant comes into bloom.

The Washington Rose company several years ago originated the handsome white rose, "Ivory," which is a sport of "Golden Gate," but it seems that cut flowers were sold and it was not long before the same rose was on sale in all sections of the country at cut prices.

Mr. Kramer is a Washington florist with wide experience in the flower line. He has originated many new and interesting plants at his greenhouses located in Anacostia, D. C. "Climbing Meteor," a climbing variety with large red blooms and with all the excellence and fragrance of "Meteor;" "Champion of the World," a clear, deep pink flower; "General Robert E. Lee," a magnificent yellow sort; "F. H. Kramer," a deep red beauty, and many other roses which have been sold to catalogue houses and named by them, were first produced in his hothouses. His latest production, the "Climbing American Beauty," in all probability will be listed in the catalogues next spring. At the recent flower show in Washington he exhibited a seedling carnation, deep pink in color, and named by him "F. H. Kramer," which many well-known florists of the country have declared to be the equal of either "Mrs. Lawson" or "Fiancee."

Such a large sum as $30,000, paid for a rose seems small, however, where there is still fresh in the minds of the people the transaction of Thomas W. Lawson of "Frenzied Finance" fame by which he paid $30,000 for a single carnation, merely, as was stated, for the honor of naming it after his wife. However, it is hinted that he cleaned up over $100,000 out of this pink. The "Fiancee" carnation cost its producers $125,000, but the statement has been made that twice that sum was cleared on the transaction.

But the lovely "American Beauty," believed to be first in the selection of American flower lovers, and considered by the young swain a key to a maiden's heart, has a most sad history, so far as its American connections are known. A Washington gardener, Ready by name, a number of years ago procured a large collection of garden roses from abroad. Among this lot was a "mongrel." Who grew it in Europe has never been ascertained, but the fact remains that when planted by Ready it produced very large and fragrant blooms. Thomas Fields, a Washington florist, saw it and was attracted by its color and general appearance. To satisfy his fancy, one afternoon while Ready was absent, he offered his wife $5 for a single bush. This was a higher price than they had ever obtained for a single plant and she jumped at the chance. Ready when he returned home and found out about his wife's business transaction believed that she had cheated Fields, who was their steady customer. Fields, however, experimented with the plant and found that it yielded to forcing and realized all that could be desired in a forcing rose. He named it the American Beauty and probably cleared $25,000 on the deal. Ready, today, still plies his humble trade as a gardener, weeding grass plots, spading gardens and furnishing rich earth for people around town.

When Mr. Kramer exhibited the Queen Beatrice at a recent show of the Washington Florists' club he was awarded a certificate of merit for this rose—the first of its kind ever given by that club. The new flower, with its striking beauty induced every member to consent to the award.

STORIES OF THE SNOW TRAILS

The next time I went out to study the language of the trails the snow lay three and a half inches deep. While crossing a frozen pond I ran upon the trail of a mink—a trail which I always follow if I have time, as there is sure to be "a story in it," as a newspaper man would say. The trail in this particular depth and quality of snow consisted of a series of oblong holes, made by the four feet of the mink at the end of each leap. Having crossed the pond, the little animal had followed the line of the shore, stopping here and there to nose under rocks and roots, until he reached a point where a stream flowed into the pond. Then he had followed the bank of the stream and presently had reached a hole in the ice, where his footprints had disappeared, showing that he had entered the water. A little farther on there was another hole, where he had come out again, and it was evident from the trampled, bloodstained snow and the fishscales lying about that he had captured a fish and that he had eaten it on this spot. And where the snow had been wet the mink had left clear individual impressions of his feet.

One unaccustomed to the winter woods can hardly realize the number of woodland tragedies to be found recorded in the snow. The wolves, foxes, wildcats, mink, weasels and other carnivorous animals are literally "out for blood," and the very fact that their tracks are found at all is good evidence that a fair measure of success attends their expeditions. That they are alive means that there have been many deaths, and most of these deaths were tragic. I was once following the trail of a rabbit, when I found it abruptly joined by that of a weasel. From this point the two trails had the same direction, and often they were interlaced. They led me through a wood, over rocks and between tree trunks, to a pile of brush left by the lumbermen. Here the rabbit's tracks ended in a mass of gray fur which moved in the wind, and beyond the brushpile for a leap or two the tracks of the weasel were bloody.—E. H. Baynes, in Harper's.

FIRST IRON BRIDGE.

The second iron bridge ever constructed, now in course of demolition, is to make way for an improved structure at Buildwas, Shroypshire.

The first attempt at an iron bridge was made at Lyons in 1734, and one of the arches put together, when the project was abandoned as being impracticable. Thus it was left to Salopian iron masters to show the world that bridges could be built of metal in lieu of stone or wood.

The first iron bridge to be erected is that still extant at Coalbrookdale, about three miles below Buildwas bridge. John Wilkinson, the celebrated iron master, insisted upon its being constructed wholly of iron, and spurned the advice of architects and others, who wished to build it of wood, strengthened with iron plates.

Fifteen years later Telford was commissioned to design a bridge to cross the Severn at Buildwas in consequence of the old Norman stone structure having been swept away by winter floods. The cause of the failure of Buildwas Bridge rests with the abutments and not with the iron works.—London Sphere.

WATER POWER IN MEXICO

The American who has not traveled in Mexico, says a writer in the Review of Reviews, is hardly likely to think of that country as richer in water power possibilities than Switzerland, but the fact is that the hydraulic resources of our southern sister republic are commensurate with her treasures of gold and silver. And curiously enough, like the ranges that tower upward into Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, the lofty mountains and plateaus of Mexico are so desitute of coal and wood as to render other means of obtaining motive power extremely valuable.

The last five years have witnessed a wonderful outburst of activity in hydroelectricity in Mexico, with the result that she offers today some of the most remarkable examples of such work in the world. One of the most famous plants is that utilizing the falls of Juanacatalan, while another is to be found at Guanajuato, a century ago one of the five largest cities of the whole new world. With this revivification of rich old mining fields, the creation of new, and the birth of great manufacturing industries, Mexico has come to look upon her slender but lofty waterfalls as among her most cherished possessions, and is today welcoming fervently American capital, engineers and machinery for their thorough exploitation.

NO TIME FOR FOOLS.

A good story of George Westinghouse, the Pittsburg inventor and organizer, is that when he had completed his airbrake he submitted it to Commodore Vanderbilt with the object of installing it on the commodore's railroads. He was only 23. He was admitted to the great railroad manager's office and permitted to explain his mission while the commodore opened his mail. Occasionally Mr. Vanderbilt uttered a grunt merely to signify that he was listening to the enthusiastic recital. When the inventor paused Vanderbilt was ready with his decision.

"Young man," he said, "do I understand that you propose to stop a train of cars with wind?"

Westinghouse admitted that was the fact.

"Well, young man, I have no time to bother with d—— fools," declared the commodore.—Boston Herald.

A Promising Boy.

"My boy," said the frenzied financier, "you must remember that you can't eat your cake and have it."

"But, father," the young man commented, "surely I can keep my own cake and eat the other chap's?"

The light of a great joy shone in the father's eyes. He foresaw for his son a splendid future. Seldom, indeed, had he heard the vital principal of high finance more trenchantly laid down.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

After Information.

"Brethren," announced the Rev. Dr. Poundenyell, "there are no more notices to be read, but I may state in passing that Deacon Nocoyne has just informed me that the Lord only knows where my salary is to come from this year. Let us pray!"—Cleveland Leader.

Watered Stock.

"You seem quite fond of soup," said the landlady to a boarder who had had three plates.

"Not necessarily," was the reply. "My physician recommended the hot water cure."—Chicago News.

The ACCOMPLICE

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By
FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

VII.

The Sunday which Colonel Frayne and his daughter spent at Hefryville was in every way ideal. If the sun had ever shone before in all its glory, I had not been conscious of its wondrous beauty; if other autumn days had been as clear and bracing, I must have remained cooped up in my library and missed their invigorating impulse. Scarcely a breath of wind stirred the crimson and brown foliage massed upon the hillsides, and yet the atmosphere was invigorating—exhilarating—intoxicating to the point of exaltation.

Never shall I forget the sense of serenity which pervaded our valley as Barbara Frayne and I viewed it in the wondrous light of that glorious afternoon. Nature, relaxed and dreamy, seemed waiting with a deep, indrawn breath of joyous contentment for her well-beloved sleep. There was nothing ominous to me in the trance-like calm, and I am glad there was not, for any premonition of the future would simply have deprived me of an inspiring memory without forearming me against the coming of events.

It was difficult to recognize my breezy comrade of the preceding days in the quiet, womanly girl who became my guest at Hefryville. Yet the two personalities were not irreconcilable. Barbara Frayne was a natural being who shared nature's moods and responded to its influence. She was a living protest against convention—a grateful relief from the tyranny of consistency. There is an aching dulness about people who are always themselves—or always their best selves, or always their true selves. One could never be sure that Barbara was her best self—her possibilities were too limitless for prophecy. One could not swear that she was ever her true self—she was too many-sided for a single point of view. But one always knew that she was genuine, no matter in what guise the witch appeared. I think I understood this instinctively, for I experienced no surprise when I found she offered me at Hefryville the quiet, thoughtful companionship of a matured woman.

There was little need to entertain Col. Frayne. Once in my library, he was anchored; for my books, though few in number, appealed to his particular interest, and he resisted all our efforts to drag him out of doors. At another time I would have taken pleasure in exhibiting my treasures to him in person, but his daughter's delight in our scenery led me far afield, and we spent the day exploring the neighborhood, of which I knew almost as little as my guest. Indeed, I had to confess that I had never investigated its beauties until that day.

"Aren't you ashamed to admit it?" she exclaimed, as we reached the crest of a hill from which the country could be seen rolling for miles below us in all the soft-toned colors of an Oriental tapestry.

"I am glad I have waited until now," I replied; but she did not ask my reason, and I doubted if she heard the answer, for I could see her eyes following some sportsmen crossing a field below us, the sunlight flashing from the polished barrels of their guns, and she suddenly turned to me, her face flushing with indignation.

"How can men kill anything such a day as this?" she exclaimed. "They must be worse than brutal! Even beasts don't kill one another for mere sport."

I shook my head assentingly.

"And yet some of the gentlest and most sensitive of men are sportsmen," I suggested.

"They must be brutal at heart," she asserted.

"Not necessarily," I answered. "The matter is much more complex than that."

"I don't think it's complex," she replied. "Men shoot harmless animals for sport because they are essentially brutal, and can't or don't want to live it down. Isn't that the whole truth?"

"I hardly think so," I answered, smilingly.

"Well, I've heard plenty of reasons for the complexity, and never one excuse," she maintained. But then, perhaps, as Mr. Gilbert says, I have no reasoning powers."

"He was teasing you," I suggested.

"Indeed he wasn't," she asserted. "He was defending some of his own complexities. I wouldn't like to be a lawyer," she continued, musingly. "Would you?"

"I don't think I should," I admitted. "There is a certain fascination in matching your mind against another's in actual conflict, and the law affords about the only opportunities for this, but——"

"But think of hounding a human being to death! Everybody has a horror of an executioner, but the lawyer who provides the victim is highly respected, and has no need of a black mask. Is that another complexity?"

I made no answer, for I recognized the dangerous tendency of the conversation; but after a few moments' silence she continued as though I had replied.

"I dare say you are right," she admitted, reflectively. "Deake Gilbert isn't essentially brutal. He wouldn't intentionally hurt any one's feelings, I suppose; and yet—and yet he will murder a woman like Alice Emory!"

Her puzzled tone lent startling bitterness to the words.

"You musn't say that!" I burst out, impulsively. "It isn't right or fair."

She started at the sudden attack, and her cheeks crimsoned.

"Perhaps I should not have spoken so forcibly," I began, for I was a bit alarmed at my own vehemence. "But I could not bear to hear her say such a thing, because——"

"Please don't apologize," she interrupted. "You make me feel more guilty. Of course, I ought not to have said anything of the sort. I'm very, very sorry. But it all seems so strange and contradictory to me I can't reconcile myself to the situation. Perhaps some day I may understand. But now everything seems cruelly wrong. You see, Alice Emory is one of my best friends. Let me tell you about her. Some years ago——"

"Please stop!"

The words were almost a cry of distress, and the girl drew back in surprise and alarm.

"We must not speak of this matter now, Miss Frayne," I continued more calmly, "and when I tell you why you may never want to speak to me again; and I am solely to blame, for I should have told you at once that I am the foreman of the Emory jury."

"You are on the jury!"

"Only temporarily," I protested. "I tendered my resignation to Mr. Gilbert yesterday, and I go to Melton to confirm it to-morrow. But I have been accepted as a juror, and until I am released I have no right to hear anything about the case."

"Why didn't you tell me?" she whispered, and then suddenly paused.

"I should have done so," I admitted.

"Oh, you couldn't!" she gasped, a note of teary laughter in her voice. "I—I said jurors were—were half-idiots!"

"The half of me which is not idiot enables me to resign," I responded, lightly; but even as I spoke her face assumed an expression of the deepest gravity.

"Oh, you mustn't!" she protested, earnestly. "You mustn't resign."

"I have practically done so already," I replied, conclusively.

"You must not! You must not, indeed!" she whispered, gazing earnestly into my eyes. "With you on the jury there would be no danger. I trust you absolutely. You have the intelligence to understand and would make the others see. Promise me you won't resign! Promise—promise me!"

She laid her hand pleadingly upon my arm as she spoke, and the expression of her face was startling in its intensity. I returned her gaze with blank astonishment, and then, slowly comprehending, I sorrowfully and sympathetically shook my head.

She turned away, but I could see that she was greatly excited and distressed, and although I struggled to find some word to soften my refusal I could think of none.

"If I had known you longer!" she burst out, at last, "I would know how to ask this of you——"

"If I had known you longer," I returned, impulsively, "I would dare to say anything I could do I would gladly do for your mere asking. But this——"

I paused, fearing that I had already said too much and said it badly. It was she who broke the long silence which followed, and when she spoke her voice had regained its usual calmness.

"I had no right to urge you against your judgment," she began, "nor to speak as I did——"

"You have every right which I can give," I interrupted, warmly, "and I am more than sorry——"

"Please forget what I asked," she responded, quietly.

The note of distress in her voice could not be disregarded, but I chose my own method of retreat.

"I do not want to forget any part of this day," I protested.

She rose and stood behind me, silently gazing out at the peaceful landscape; but I was loath to give even a suggestion of returning to the house and remained seated at her feet.

"It has been glorious—hasn't it?" she exclaimed, at last. "Don't you fairly love those colors?" She spread out her arms to the distant hillsides as she spoke. "And there hasn't been a cloud in the sky."

"Only one," I answered, without looking skyward.

"And that has gone now," she asserted, cheerfully. "Look at the friendly little moon watching us. Not that way, stupid! That's unlucky! Over your other shoulder!"

With her hands covering my eyes it took some little guidance to turn me in the safe direction.

VIII.

I confess that I had some thought of driving to Melton via Pollicet in the morning, but on reconsidering the matter I decided to take the shortest road to the county seat and return by the roundabout way later in the day. Various considerations urged this change of plan, but my chief concern was to rid myself of all connection with the Emory case before I again saw the Fraynes.

The little town of Melton was in a bustle of excitement and expectancy as I drew up at the hotel. People from all parts of the county had been arriving all the morning, and the very limited accommodations for visitors were taxed to their utmost capacity. The regular session of the court—always more or less of an occasion and market meeting for the surrounding country—had not only attracted the usual local gathering, but had also drawn reporters from the city newspapers and the small mob of city idlers which follows in their wake at the beckoning of sensation. I found that I was already a person of some importance to the expectant throngs assembled in the hotel lobby. More than once, as I elbowed my way to the office desk, I heard myself alluded to as "the foreman," and in some instances the comment was not altogether flattering.

"What? Not that hatchet-faced bean-pole in the city clothes?" whispered a voice behind me.

"Yes—hush!" cautioned another speaker.

"Um! Glad he's not sitting on my case, aren't you? Too clean-cut, soft-handed—and hard-hearted—eh?"

"You can't tell. I like 'em with blue-jeans and whiskers myself most of the term, but occasionally you find one of his kind who's soft as a poached egg."

I ran the gantlet of my critics at last, and, reaching the office desk, inquired for Judge Dudley. He had gone to his chambers in the court house I was informed, and a few minutes later I presented my card at his door.

The Honorable Cephas Dudley was a judge who sustained the dignity of his court in his own person. Indeed, it was said that his protruding lower lip could hold court all by itself. Certainly a less distinguished looking man would never have dared to appear in the garb which his Honor habitually affected. His rusty old broadcloth coat, low cut waistcoat, and black shoe-string tie with absurdly long ends would have excited ridicule in another person. But no one ever thought of laughing at the Honorable Justice Dudley. The majestic personality of the man forbade the thought of such a liberty. His face was parched and so wrinkled that the mere thought of his shaving made one shudder, and yet his chin and lips were always most scrupulously clean. His hair, brushed straight back from his forehead and covering his coat-collar, was perfectly white, and a white fringe of whiskers bristled upward from his neck, but his eyes, hawklike in their brightness, showed that he was still mentally alert and vigorous, and his bearing was that of a young man. In a word, Cephas Dudley was a gentleman of the old school, familiar with all the rights and duties of his profession, and incidentally acquainted with every trick of the trade.

His honor received me most courteously and unceremoniously, but the moment I stated my errand he became ridiculously formal. He could not consider my communication at all, he announced, except in the presence of counsel, and despite my earnest protests a messenger was instantly despatched to hurry Gilbert and Barstow to the court. In the meantime he rang the bell and ordered the official stenographer to attend and take down every word uttered by any person during the hearing.

All this formality and red tape annoyed and embarrassed me, and it was some moments before I recovered my self-possession. Gilbert's pleasant greeting when he entered the room and his informal manner helped to place me at my ease, but I resented the judge's absurd solemnity, and the atmosphere of mystery and precaution with which he invested the simple business of my resignation.

By the time Barstow arrived, however, I was more impatient than embarrassed, and the moment the judge directed me to make whatever statement I desired I hastened to explain that since the adjournment of the court certain communications had reached me which disqualified me from acting further in the case, and I therefore tendered my resignation as a juror. I then started to give a detailed account of my experiences, but the judge instantly cut me short.

"Wait a moment, Mr. Lambert," he commanded. "We do not want to know what you heard—at least not yet. First tell me, sir, if you have formed any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused."

"No, sir. I cannot say that I have," I began; "but—"

"Wait—wait!" he interrupted. "Have you learned anything concerning this case of your own knowledge?"

"No, sir," I answered. "But I heard—"

"Wait—wait!" he again interposed. "Don't repeat what you heard, Mr. Lambert, but tell us whether or not it has had such an effect upon your mind that you cannot render a fair and impartial verdict in this case."

The judge's repeated interruptions were exasperating, but I swallowed my indignation as best I could.

"It has made an impression on my mind, Judge Dudley," I answered, with dignity. "But I will not admit that it or anything else could render me incapable of fairness."

His honor pushed back his chair from the table and tossed aside the penholder with which he had been threatening me.

"Do you gentlemen wish to examine Mr. Lambert any further?" he inquired, turning to the lawyers.

"I do not," answered Gilbert promptly. "I believe Mr. Lambert is in every way qualified to serve in his present position."

I glanced at Barstow, who had been studying me ever since he entered the room, and after our eyes met he continued his scrutiny in absolute silence. It was embarrassing to be inspected in this manner, and I felt peculiarly uncomfortable under his searching gaze.

"I am not afraid to trust my client's life to this gentleman," he announced, at last, with impressive solemnity. "I believe him to be both conscientous and capable, and I am convinced that he will do his whole duty."

I was so relieved when the man transferred his eyes from my face that I did not immediately realize the effect of his his words. It was Judge Dudley's comment which roused me to my danger.

"I quite concur in your opinion, gentlemen," he remarked. "Now, Mr. Lambert, return to your place in the jury box, and hereafter do not permit yourself to listen to anything outside the court room bearing directly or indirectly on this case."

I heard this calm disposition of the matter with speechless astonishment and indignation.

"But, your honor," I burst out at last, "I must insist that my resignation be accepted. I could not possibly consent to act any longer."

The judge's white eyebrows indicated surprise, but his voice was very calm and forbearing as he answered:

"Your judgment of the matter is not—er—well, it is not controlling, Mr. Lambert. In the language of diplomacy this incident is closed."

"Indeed it is not, and cannot be!" I asserted, boldly. "Further connection with this case would be exceedingly embarrassing for me, and——"

"Long trials are always embarrassing for jurors, Mr. Lambert."

The judge glanced smilingly at the listening lawyers as he spoke.

"It is not a question of my personal convenience," I retorted, warmly," and when you have heard what I have to say you will understand——"

"Now, Mr. Lambert," interposed his honor, "I have indulged you further than perhaps I should have after passing on this matter, but I cannot allow you to continue any longer. The question has been heard and disposed of, and it will not be reopened. I wish you good morning."

The judge's protruding lower lip, now strongly in evidence, warned me to beware; but the situation was so desperate that nothing could intimidate me.

"But I am disqualified, your honor!" I protested, hotly. "I am positively disqualified, and you have no authority to force me to serve against my will."

My language could scarcely have been more unfortunate, but the old gentleman regarded me with a really superb show of dignity and reserve.

"The question of your qualification rests entirely with the court, Mr. Lambert," he asserted, calmly, "and it feels entirely equal to the responsibility of its decision. I cannot discuss a question of judicial authority with a layman. You may now retire, sir; but I caution you to hold no communication with any person respecting anything which has passed within this room. I will open court in a few minutes, gentlemen."

He rose as he spoke and passed into a rear room, leaving me standing mute with indignation and dismay between the opposing counsel.

I could not accept the situation; yet, was I to do? My own rashness and folly were responsible for my predicament. I had hotly asserted that I could act with fairness and impartiality, but my answer had been given with no thought of putting myself to the test. Was it possible for me to remain uninfluenced by Barbara Frayne's interest in her friend?

Miss Emory had already made a favorable impression upon me, but it was impossible to forget that her warmest friend had entreated me to retain my place on the jury. The mere knowledge that something was expected of me—that I was relied upon for help—embarrassed and rendered me incapable of showing even proper consideration to the prisoner. I could not extend the slightest indulgence to the accused, under the existing circumstances, without suspecting my own motives, and erring, if at all, on the side of the prosecution. In a word, I was the most dangerous juror who confronted the accused. Suppose I should be forced to render a verdict of guilty? Could any friendship survive such a blow? Gilbert was under a similar disadvantage, but his position was different. He was an official charged with a public duty and not directly responsible for the verdict.

My thought stopped as a sudden suspicion entered my mind and sent the hot blood rushing to my face. Gilbert was answerable for my present predicament! He could have obtained my release with a single word, and he had not uttered it. He had done more than keep silent. He had urged my retention, declaring in positive terms that I was qualified in every respect. He knew of my acquaintance with Miss Frayne, and doubtless had seen enough to make him seize the first opportunity to nip an inconvenient friendship in the bud. Was it possible, under the circumstances, for me to credit anything the man said? Would I not instinctively refute his every argument and doubt his most convincing proofs? Was it not to my interest to do so? If he had as strong a case as he claimed I would either have to stultify myself in my own eyes or agree with his contention and end a friendship which involved my own happiness. I was hopelessly trapped.

"You take this thing far too seriously, Mr. Lambert."

Gilbert laid his hand on my shoulder as he spoke, but I impatiently shook myself free.

"We all recognize that jury duty involves a good deal of sacrifice," he continued, calmly, "but I'm sure both sides appreciate having a man of your caliber in the box as foreman. Moreover, you can rest assured that Brother Barstow doesn't want me to hear what you learned about the case if it's against him, and I certainly don't want him to hear it if it's against me. So everybody's satisfied."

His jesting words were uttered with a friendly smile, but they grated on me, and I turned abruptly to the door.

"The law isn't a game!" I asserted, with marked severity, but Gilbert attempted to turn my reproof.

"It's sort of a game, isn't it, Barstow?" he inquired, with a comic expression of doubt.

The defendant's counsel shot an angry glance at his opponent.

"You'll find it a game that two can play at!" he retorted, menacingly as he brushed past us through the door.

IX.

Had I known as much law at the opening of the Emory trial as I did at its close I would never have resumed my seat in the jury box, but at the time I knew of no alternative.

Moreover, despite all my exasperation and suspicion, I had a guilty feeling that I had not been entirely frank with the court, for I knew very well that it was not my experience at the Shaw farm house, but my acquaintance with Barbara Frayne which was the true source of my embarrassment. The conversations I had overheard had not vitally affected my judgment, but the new influence which had come into my life was too powerful to be ignored and too sacred to be lightly surrendered. I could not have explained this, however, in Deake Gilbert's presence without making myself ridiculous, but had I done so I would doubtless have succeeded in forcing my release. Certainly if I had told of Miss Frayne's attempt to retain me on the jury I would have been allowed to resign, but this disclosure might have cost her something more unpleasant than ridicule.

The court crier interrupted these conflicting emotions as I resumed my place in the jury box, and the audience rose as Judge Dudley entered the room and ascended the bench.

Prior to my Melton experience I had pictured the bench as a sort of throne cushioned and canopied with stately magnificence and reached by a flight of low, broad steps. And—yes—I remember there was always a generous display of ermine draped carelessly in the foreground. Even the expression "elevated to the bench" had a mystical significance to my mind. I think possibly I associated it with "the elevation of the Host," but, anyway, it conveyed the impression of a pompous ceremony befitting my conception of the judicial throne.

But the bench of the Melton court house was merely a cane-bottomed swing chair placed before a large yellow table desk which rested on an uncarpeted board platform six or eight inches high. This unpretentious dais was, however, in entire keeping with the court room itself, whose bare walls, ominously cracked ceiling, and rough, bare floor were not by any means impressive. Even the jury box was no box at all, but merely a square pen, large enough to admit twelve highly uncomfortable chairs arranged in three tiers. This and the rail guarding the bench, two tables, some chairs for the use of lawyers, and a number of pewlike settees for the public, comprised the furnishings of the court. As a country school room it might have passed muster, but as a hall of justice it lacked something of dignity.

That something, however, was supplied by the presence of the Honorable Cephas Dudley. The moment he entered, the place was transformed, all its meanness and cheapness disappeared, and as he stood behind the ugly yellow desk and bowed to the public and the bar, I felt that the majesty of the law stood fully vindicated.

That austere old gentleman with his protruding lower lip and his rusty broadcloth made me realize for the first time the distinction between imposed and constituted authority. The pomp and trappings of power might be essential for the one, but they were wholly unnecessary for the other. His honor was of the people, chosen not to rule them, but to rule for them, and as an American I then and there confidently—almost gladly—submitted myself to his guidance and authority.

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All-pursons - havin' - business - with - this - Trial - Term - Supreme - C'urt-held - in - an' - fer - county - of - Melton - town - er - Melton - draw - near - an' - give - yer - 'tention - and - yer - shall - be - heard!"

Gilbert rose as soon as the court crier had gabbled his formula, and began the day's proceedings by waiving the right to continue his interrupted address to the jury. He had concluded, he explained, that the outline of the story already given was sufficient to enable the jury to follow the testimony, and he would therefore proceed at once to the examination of witnesses.

The judge nodded acquiescently, and Barstow instantly began another appeal for his client's discharge. The facts disclosed by the prosecutor's opening showed no case against her, he declared; moreover, there were technical flaws in the proceedings and errors of omission and commission which were fatal to the further continuance of the case.

This and much more Barstow submitted to the court with evident confidence and sincerity. But though he supported his contention with many legal precedents and made a long and earnest argument upholding his position, I could not see much force in anything he said. The judge, however, listened attentively, and when the last word was spoken he turned expectantly to the prosecutor.

"Well, Mr. Gilbert, what have you to say?" he inquired, sharply.

There was a moment's pause, and then Gilbert rose slowly, his eyes twinkling with amusement.

"I have nothing to say, your honor," he answered, gravely. "The counsel's argument is unanswerable. In fact, it reminds me of this ancient rhyme:

"Let my opponents do their worst,
Still my First Point is Point the First!
Which fully proves my case because
All Statute Laws are Statute Laws!"

The judge pounded the desk as Gilbert resumed his seat, but the laughter which greeted his reply was not easily repressed, and even when order was restored belated guffaws broke out in various parts of the court room. Finally his honor denied the motion for the prisoner's discharge, and Barstow, his face flaming with anger, again rose from his seat.

"I take an exception to your honor's ruling," he observed, "and I deplore the levity which characterizes the prosecutor's conduct in a matter of life and death."

A hush instantly settled upon the crowded benches, and, heartily ashamed of my own participation in the mirthful outburst, I felt a sudden admiration for the man who had so signally turned the episode to his own advantage.

Then Gilbert called a witness to the stand and the fight was fairly on.

As I followed the proceedings of that first eventful morning, the prosecutor's jesting remark in the judge's chambers frequently recurred to my mind. The law was apparently very like a game, and a game which not only taxed the mental powers of the players but also demanded great physical strength. Even the court room itself, crowded to its very doors, suggested an amphitheatre whose audience watched every movement of the combatants with hungry interest, but with no visible sympathy for the woman over whose life the legal champions were battling.

Barstow concentrated his gaze on the jury box as Gilbert began the examination of his first witness and scracely relaxed his scrutiny during the entire morning. I am certain I paid strict attention to the testimony, but whenever my glance wandered from the witness stand my eyes invariably sought his, and each time our gaze met I was conscious of the uncomfortable sensation I had experienced in the judge's chambers. At first I gave it no thought, but little by little I felt myself becoming fascinated by his steady, searching gaze until I suddenly realized that his was the only face I saw whenever I glanced about me. Then it instantly flashed upon me that the man was attempting to subject me to his will. This discovery was disturbing enough in itself, but it was nothing to the thoughts which followed—coming like terrified whispers to my mind.

Was Barstow resorting to such measures because his client was guilty?—She must be guilty!

I strove desperately to rid myself of this conclusion, but it haunted me in spite of my effort, and for a few moments I lost track of the testimony in the wild struggle for self-mastery. At last, however, I threw off the disturbing influence which had taken possession of me and regained my self-control. When I next looked at Barstow he held my glance no longer than I chose.

My mental defiance, however, had no visible effect on my would-be conqueror.

He still sat facing the jury, his heavy arms resting on the table, his head sunk between his massive, rounded shoulders, his square jaw bristling with its wiry red hairs. If he heard the testimony which was being given he gave no indication of the fact, and witness after witness left the stand without a word of cross-examination.

Plans of the Shaw farm-house were placed in evidence and submitted to the jury; the discovery of Mr. Shaw's body was described; the condition of his study, the escaping gas, the finding of the rug stuffed up the chimney, and the blotting paper in the keyhole and crevices were all duly reported by competent witnesses without the slightest objection from the defense. Even when the coroner and Dr. MacLean testified that Mr. Shaw's death was caused by some sharp, slender instrument which had been thrust into the brain through the eyeball, Barstow evinced no interest. It was left for Judge Dudley to bring out the fact that death must have ensued before the gas had been turned on, but although this inquiry seemed to offer a most favorable opportunity for cross-examination, the witness was allowed to retire with this conclusion wholly unchallenged.

Asked to describe the general nature of the instrument with which the fatal injury had been inflicted, Dr. MacLean stated that it must have been something like a hatpin, a fine skewer, a knitting-needle, or a scarfpin; but just what had been used he could not say.

A detective then took the stand and described his professional examination of the premises and his discovery that the pindow pane had been tampered with and removed. The shingle from the veranda roof bearing the telltale candle grease was produced for our inspection and several hairy cloth threads adhering to the surface of the wax were plainly visible. One of these threads was then extracted in our presence and handed to us on a white card under a magnifying glass. The color was unmistakably blue. Instinctively I glanced at Barstow as this fact was established, but his expression indicated complete indifference.

The next exhibit was the window sash of Mr. Shaw's study, and, using it to illustrate his testimony, the detective showed us how the pane of glass had been removed and replaced and how the bolt had been shot and the crevices stuffed with rags from the outside. The same witness described his search for the missing weapon and reported the discovery of a loaded revolver in Mr. Shaw's desk. This had been found lying in an open drawer, with a paper purporting to be the decedent's will made in favor of his wife Alice. No instrument such as the physicians had mentioned had been found in the study, but several hat pins and scarf pins were discovered in Miss Emory's room.

At the mention of his client's name Bartsow instantly turned to the witness, but when Gilbert proceeded with marked fairness to elucidate the fact that hat pins, hair pins scarf pins and darning needles had been found in some or all of the women's rooms, he resumed his study of the jury without a word of comment.

Gradually the tactics of the two men became perfectly clear to my mind. The prosecutor was establishing his preliminary facts clearly and simply, avoiding all possible reference to the defendant, but slowly and surely narrowing the proofs by eliminating all other inmates of the Shaw household from the field of suspicion. And Barstow, though apparently indifferent to the testimony, was evidently alive to the slightest word which threatened his client's interest. Thus he had allowed Gilbert to prove Shaw's death, the cause of his death, and the means by which it had been effected without dispute or question. There was nothing in all this which implicated Alice Emory more than any other inmate of the farm. But with these facts established I realized that a clash was imminent and that the real struggle was at hand.

(To be Continued.)

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WHEN FAIRY TALES WERE REALLY SO

I wish I'd lived long, long ago,
When there were mermaids in the sea,
And brownies would have played with me,
And fairy-tales were really so.

I'd like on Santa Claus' sleigh
Next Christmas Eve to have a hitch,
And I would love to see a witch
Upon a broomstick ride away.

Of course, there still are lots of Knights,
And there are Princesses besides,
But nowadays men don't win brides
By going off on dragon-fights.
I wish I'd lived long, long ago,
When fairy-tales were really so.
—Mary Street, in Lippincott's.

PROFIT IN SMALL FARMS

Intensive Farming Produces the Best Results.

While in the early days of the country fruit growing was largely incidental to general farming, the tendency toward specialization is having its influence even on agriculture, and the growing of fruit has been taken up by men who are specialists in this line and who devote their entire energy to the growing of fruit. There are even fruit growers who devote their entire attention to one type of fruit, as, for instance, peaches, pears, apples and grapes. In the old days the object seemed to be to grow on the greatest possible number of acres a given product; today it is demanded that the greatest possible amount to the acre shall be grown. The successful fruit grower of the present day must be a good general farmer; he must understand all about teams, the use of tools, ploughs and harrows, and the methods of preparing land, seeding and cultivating. He should also have some knowledge of chemistry, so as to know how to buy and mix his fertilizers and study the chemical needs of his crops. He must know how to defend his plants against disease, and he must also be enough of an entomologist to recognize every bug or insect which commonly attacks his crops.

The necessity for producing fruit in sufficient quantities for carload shipments has driven men into planting on a large scale. In Georgia, Texas and other southern states, for instance, the markets are so far distant that the carload has come to be practically the unit of shipment. There are, however, many small farmers in the southern states who are doing an extensive business. There are a number of fruit farms of less than one hundred acres which do a business of from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. The usual aim of the fruit grower as well as of the farmer is to produce the greatest amount of salable produce with the least amount of labor and invested capital. In opening up a new country extensive methods were probably the most profitable at the outset, but as the country becomes scarcer and more valuable, intensive methods must gain prominence. The difference between extensive and intensive farming is that in the former nature is depended on to do a greater part, while man does comparatively little; in the latter, nature is assisted in every possible way and encouraged to do her utmost, the aim being the production of the largest quantity and the finest quality to the acre.

The criticism is occasionally made of an individual that he is attempting to farm too much land—more than he can handle properly. For such persons there is a good lesson in the story of a Pennsylvania farmer with a 400-acre farm, who, after selling 100 acres, found that by giving a little better attention to the remaining 300 acres his sales were in no wise diminished. Later, after selling 200 acres more and devoting all his energies to the 100-acre farm remaining, he made it produce as much as did the original 400 acres. M. B. Waite, in the yearbook of the department of agriculture, says he knows of a number of instances where 100-acre farms devoted to fruit culture far exceed in production other farms of four times the size which are as advantageously located.

RUSES OF THE JAPANESE.

Maj. Gen. von Frobel, a German military expert with the Russian army in the late war, writes of Japanese ruses: "In the middle of February last I was with Rennenkampf's cavalry on the extreme right of the Russian army. A flag of truce arrived and handed in several letters written in unexceptional Russian. One was to Gen. Rennenkampf, and contained a polite request that, since hostilities did not appear to be imminent, he would allow his officers to meet the Japanese cavalry officers at a picnic. Feb. 20 was proposed for this entertainment, but the Japanese hosts were ready to put it off till a later date if more convenient. The proposed picnic actually took place, and the Russian and Japanese officers met Feb. 21. To understand the point of this little Japanese joke it is necessary to remember that the great Japanese offensive movement began on the 20th, but against the Russian extreme left—not the Russian right. Thus, while both sides were picnicking on the Liauho, they were fighting at the Dalin pass.

"At Mukden the staff interpreter had commandeered my Chinese servant to assist him in translating the contents of a packet of letters which had just been taken from the bodies of dead Japanese. From these letters it appeared that we had Nogi's army—or at least portions of it—in front of us. We were confirmed in this belief by the Japanese themselves. We were fighting at very close quarters and the Japanese constantly shouted to us in Russian that they had come from Port Arthur.

"I was afterward taken prisoner, and during the whole period of my captivity I remained under the impression that we had been fighting Nogi's army. Judge of my astonishment when at last, on my release, I procured a newspaper and found that Nogi's army had been fighting in an entirely different part of the theatre of war, and that we had been engaged with a newly formed army, called the army of the Yalu!"

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SUSPICIOUS.

We received a life insurance calendar yesterday with the compliments of the company.

We have not had time to inspect it very closely as yet, but we are suspicious.

When we come to investigate it we shall expect to find that September has 31 days, that July 4 and Washington's birthday are not indicated in red ink and that the whole scheme of time has been twisted and distorted.

We are just a bittle bit suspicious of these insurance companies.—Boston Post.

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AS TO TALKERS.

All men cling to the superstition that the female tongue is rarely silent, yet, as a matter of fact, if ti were possible to arrive at the truth by means of some kind of measuring machine, it is very much more than likely that it would be found that men do very much more talking in the course of twenty-four hours than the so-called talkative sex. —London Lady's Pictorial.

HIS PRIZE ASSIGNMENT

JENNINGS—

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

"Get an interview with Bowers and have it ready for tomorrow morning's paper," the city editor told young Arnold, briefly.

During his year of experience as a reporter Arnold had learned never to expect detailed instructions. He had done good work in this time, and this particular assignment meant that his ability was recognized. The Hon. J. D. Bowers was an especially difficult gentleman to approach. He seldom talked when it could be avoided, and he never had been known to grant an interview. Several "faked" interviews with the great man had appeared in some of the yellow journals, but one that was authentic never had been published.

Young Arnold knew that he had no easy task to perform. It could not be accomplished by ordinary methods, but he was resolved not to be beaten. There was something in his chief's tone when he gave him the assignment that led Arnold to hope his success meant a raise of salary. An increased salary meant that he could write to The Girl and ask her to "name the day." She was waiting for this word, down in the little country town he had left to go out into the world to make his way.

He remembered so well his sensations when he arrived in the city. It was just at nightfall and as the lights flashed up it had been his fancy that the city was putting on its diamonds. It was all so vast and unknown, so fascinating to him then, and he felt a thrill at his heart when he realized that he was to become a part of the great machinery of endeavor.

Having served an apprenticeship with the weekly paper at home, naturally he sought the same employment in the city. He was fortunate enough to secure work at once, and since then his education had progressed rapidly. He found his duties vastly different from those he had known before. There was no time for slow writing. No time to think out flowery phrases which should embellish prosaic facts. It was facts, and facts alone that were wanted and not poesies.

The breath of the country green was on him when he came to the metropolis. His life in the open was betrayed by the breadth of his shoulders, by the fresh-air color of his face, and by the strongly developed muscles of his limbs. His height and breadth gained him the name of Husky Tom among his associates, for his was a breezy, cordial nature which soon placed him on a nickname intimacy with his companions of the reporters' room.

The interview with Bowers was wanted because of the convening in the city of the state's leading politicians. Bowers was the greatest of them all. It was he who planned, organized and directed the political campaigns of his party. His word was law with his followers. What went on behind his mask-like face was never revealed until he was ready to make known the schemes of his brain, and it was doubtful if even then they were ever laid bare in their entirety. Reporters were his particular abhorence. The "faked" interviews were bitterness to his memory. They offended his dignity and assaulted the majesty of his power.

Tom Arnold, having full knowledge of all this, found himself confronting a problem. "Get an interview with Bowers," his chief had said in much the same tone as if he had instructed him to "get a cup of coffee."

"You're up against it good and plenty," one of his fellow reporters told him, laughing with the heartlessness of one free from trouble.

"Well, I'll get it all right," Arnold returned, stoutly. "Watch me."

"Good boy, win out," answered the other. "It means a sure raise."

Tom Arnold possessed the excellent quality of never knowing when he was beaten. He had a bulldog way of hanging to anything upon which he had fastened his hold, and his wits were sharpened by his year of experience.

"I'm fully city broke now," he had recently written to The Girl, smiling in memory of his vision of things when he lived in the country. His vision regarding The Girl was the same as of old; this, he was sure, would never know change.

He started after his interview, filled with the will to do or die. He haunted the places which held the great Bowers and dogged his footsteps without ceasing. He went to his hotel and sent in his card. No notice was taken of this, but after waiting for an hour or more, he was rewarded by seeing the august personage descending in the elevator with much the same air as that of a god coming to earth in his chariot from the sun. Tom attended the great man to his carriage. He opened the door and stood uncovered while he entered. He took his courage in his hands and asked if he might have a few words with the Hon. D. J. Bowers. "It is impossible," he was answered. "If you have anything of importance to communicate, write it."

Tom saw the carriage roll away and watched it going up the street, bearing the man whose words, if he had deigned to speak, would have been to Tom more precious than gems. He knew where he was going. It was to one of the public halls, where a meeting of the city fathers and the state politicians was to be held, which was something in the nature of a social function. The time that was left to Tom to fill his assignment was growing dangerously short. Even now he should be at work writing his copy.

For one reckless moment he thought of "faking." He had been in close touch with the famous personage; he knew how he looked and how the tones of his voice sounded; why not let imagination do the rest and supply the material for the things the great man might have said if he had spoken? Tom understood the political situation thoroughly. He was pretty certain of the trend of affairs, and yet, of course, there might be surprises.

He put away his temptation as an impossible plan and walked aimlessly toward the hall where was to be the assembly of politicians. Tom was feeling a little desperate. His professional reputation was at stake, and beside that he wanted The Girl where he could see her every day. He wanted a home. As he expressed it, he was tired of the meal-ticket way of living. While his salary was sufficient for himself, he feared it was not enough to support a wife, though he had almost argued himself into the belief that "two can live as cheaply as one and lay up money." If he received the increase in salary, which was fairly sure to come if he could corral the lion and get him to speak words of wisdom, he should lose no time in writing to the dearest girl in the world and ask her to fix the date for their wedding. All of these things Tom pondered while walking along the street with his head lowered and his brow deeply furrowed.

"You'll step on your under lip and trip up, if you're not more careful," he heard a mocking voice say at his elbow. An arm was linked into his and the reporter who had given him cold comfort earlier in the day, fell into step at his side.

"That's right," Tom flung back savagely. "Rub it in because I'm in hard luck. I'll get him yet, you see if I don't," he promised.

"Take me, too," implored the other, pretending entreaty.

They went on together until they reached the hall to which the great man had been driven.

"So near and yet so far," sighed Tom's companion.

Suddenly Tom stopped and picked up a strip of bright ribbon that was lying on the pavement. He smoothed it out mechanically without much thought of what he was doing. His eyes happened to glance along its bright length and the gilt letters stamped on its surface seemed to leap to his understanding.

"Reception Committee," the letters formed, and, as their meaning penetrated Tom's brain, at the same moment he grasped their possibility.

Tom whirled to his friend, waving the ribbon. "Have you got a dress suit?" he demanded.

"I might dig up a necktie, but that's about all. You'll need more than that if you intend to appear in public," his friend answered.

"Get sense for a minute if you can," Tom commanded, impatiently. "Look, read and listen," he went on. "Don't you see? Reception Committee, I'm it. I can get next to Bowers. Maybe he'll talk. He's got to if I choke it out of him. In heaven's name where can I get a dress suit? Work your brain, man! I'll have one if I have to steal it. Reception Committee! Well, isn't that grand! Where can I get a dress suit?"

Tom's friend caught his enthusiasm. He fell back a step and simulated awe-stricken admiration.

"You're a wonder," he declared. "Come with me my child and we'll rent glad garments for the nice party."

Tom accepted his suggestion and together they hastened to secure the necessary apparel. The evening clothes were donned with a rush and then Tom covered their glory with his own rather shabby overcoat. His companion looked him over criticalty.

"The tales of your overskirt stick out from under your coat. You'll have to rent more."

So Tom, with prodigal extravagance, hired an ulster.

The ribbon which was to give him entrance to the mighty presence was fastened conspicuously across the front of his shirt where it gleamed like an order of honor.

"He'll just about fall over himself to talk to you now," commented Tom's friend, unable to conceal his admiration. "You look like the real thing and might be suspected of having ready money."

"Shut up and come on," Tom retorted, ungratefully.

There was none to bar his entrance when he went into the brilliantly lighted hall, and, with a grand air, gave his hat and overcoat to an attendant. He mingled freely with the throng, talking with one and then with another as if he were of the elect, and all the time with an eye to the lodestar towards whose vicinity he was making slow, but steady, progress.

The Hon. D. O. Bowers was standing in a circle of ostentatiously obsequious followers when Tom approached. He was evidently about to give utterance to something weighty, since he was looking about him and collecting eyes to see that he had everyone's attention. Tom edged as near to him as possible, and for a second the leader's keen gaze rested upon him. An expression of recognition came into his face. He swept Tom with an examining glance, and found his appearance to his liking. He waved his hand in greeting, saying, "Sorry I couldn't stop when I saw you. But I was in a hurry. I'll speak to you later."

Tom, outwardly calm, but inwardly rejoicing, bowed profoundly.

It was the great man's boast that he never forgot a face, and he remembered Tom had accompanied him to his carriage.

The leader was in a mellow mood that evening. Things had gone to please him and he talked graciously to his lieutenants. Tom stuck like a burr to his elbow, storing in his memory the words that were spoken and exulting in the victory he was winning. Later he had an opportunity to hold converse alone with the leader. He was unusually communicative. Since the man to whom he was talking was on the reception committee, he must be of the their number, and so, in the exhilaration bred of plaudits and adulation, he forgot his reserve and talked more freely than was his habit. His listener drank in his words fearful lest some of them should be forgotten. He dared not take notes and he groaned under his breath, regretting the wasted expanse of white cuffs to which he could not touch pencil.

The conversation was soon ended, but Tom had all that he needed. He slipped away from the hall and hurried to the newspaper office. Treating with lofty scorn the hilarious remarks which greeted his "dressed-up" appearance, he threw off his coat and clicked out on his typewriter the golden words of the boss politician. His thoughts and his fingers flew in unison until his story was completed. A thing like that did not happen every day and Tom could not be blamed for feeling elated. He was about to turn in a "first page" story which, in itself, was a reward of merit to a reporter.

Having gained full knowledge of the manners and customs of a newspaper office, Tom did not expect extravagant praise when he handed in his copy. He gave the city editor his story and then waited a moment to see if there were to be any changes. His chief glanced over the sheets of paper and a look of pleased surprise came into his eyes.

"Good boy!" was his only comment, but it satisfied Tom.

He went back to his typewriter to rap out a few lines to The Girl. There had been nothing said concerning a raise of salary, but Tom was willing to take the chance of its coming. He was tired and sleepy, so after his usual "My Darling," he wrote three words only, and those three words were these:

"Let's get married."

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send, without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 8328, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I would like to know how to get rid of a grass called "joint grass," or "quack grass." Will some Farmstead reader, who has had experience, tell me of a method?—F., Fishcreek, Wis.

Would like to have some member of the Farmstead circle of readers give me a good method for keeping sausage? —J., West Fork, W. Va.

Will someone tell me how to tan a hide so that it will be soft and pliable, instead of stiff and hard?—C., Sterling.

Would be pleased to have somebody tell me how to replace isinglass in the backs of mirrors. Have two in a sideboard that have been spoiled. Can find no one here who can tell me.—C., Sumner, Ill.

For Burning Feet.

For burning feet use lampoil, refined, the old fashioned kind we burn in our lamps every night. Rub feet three times a week and then miss a week, continuing until cured; rub freely. After suffering two years it cured me. —P., Hadley, Va.

For Dropsy.

Get common elder—popgun elder—remove the rough outside bark and scrape the inside bark until you get a large double handful; put it in a quart bottle and fill with good whisky; let it steep twenty-four hours and take a small wineglassful three times a day, after the bowels have been opened.—S., Conneautville, Pa.

Ginseng and Golden Seal.

Editor Farmstead: Someone inquired through the Farmstead about the cultivation of ginseng and golden seal (hydrastis). I will give some information on the subject, after having had several years' experience.

The necessities for best results are three-quarters shade from sun and wind, ready drainage, old, rich garden soil, avoid stable bedding as too heating, also coal ashes; use daily showers of plain water from a lawn sprinkler or garden sprayer. Before planting make beds from 8 to 10 inches deep of rich soil mixed with sand to prevent baking, no hoeing being needed later. Some mulch with forest leaves, I do not, to avoid bugs and worms; angle worms are good; catch cut worms by lantern light.

I use lath or thin boards, fitted loosely, for ventilation for top and sides, nailed to heavier lumber for supports. Also use crate bottomed boxes for beds. Also use to 8 feet wide; paths, 2 feet, deepened to ditches. Covers should be 4 to 8 feet high from ground.

It takes one to two years for ginseng seed to sprout and five years more to mature. Hydrastis sprouts the first year and grows three years to mature. For either, I gather part of the root and plant the budded part again, but pack seed in box, in cellar (in sandy dirt, baked and wet) until sprouted. Roots dried in shade or slight stove heat in one week shrink three-fourths to four-fifths. Wash, before drying, with a brush.

The prices for dry roots are advancing rapidly every year. Ginseng has risen from 25c to $8.50 per pound for wild roots; cultivated roots bring more. Old roots weigh from 4 oz. to 2 pounds each, green. Hydrastis is a small root, but heavier, and shrinks only two-thirds, and is the leading home drug root. Ginseng sells to China and is as popular there as tobacco is here. It is used as an antidote to opium poison and most everything else. Hydrastis is used for many things here, both as a tonic and a purifier of the blood, and also as a dye stuff. The price has raised in two years from 50c to $2.40 per pound. You can plant quite thick, as they are natural weeds. They grow together with mushrooms, naturally, and they ripen at different times, so you can raise two or three crops on the same ground. Two hundred thousand can be raised on an acre and clear several thousand dollars yearly. There are only 50 acres in the United States now.

Seeds of both these plants cost 1 cent each. Ginseng roots cost from 5 cents to $1 each, according to age. Hydrastis roots cost from 5 cents to 15 cents each.— G., New Carlisle, Ind.

Woodlot Forestry.

Throughout a large part of the eastern states nearly every farm has its woodlot. From that woodlot, which is often all that remains of the vast forests which originally clothed the region, the farmer supplies his own needs. It furnishes him with fuel, fence posts, rails, poles, and even with timber, boards, and shingles to keep the farm buildings in repair. A well-managed woodlot is therefore a very valuable part of the farm, and the sum total of all farm woodlots represents a very large national asset.

The U. S. forest service has for some years devoted special attention to the needs of woodlot owners. Its co-operation is offered to all who would have advice on the management of woodlots, and many thousands of acres of farm forests are now actually cared for under practical systems of forestry which it has recommended.

As a general rule, but little care is devoted to the woodlot. It is left to shift for itself, is often used too freely for the pasturage of live stock, and is rarely guarded from fire or forest enemies. When wood is needed but little discretion is exercised in the choice of trees, and no need is felt of providing for the renewal or improvement of the stand.

Yet it is decidedly a simple matter to care for the woodlot. The owner need not burden himself with any very elaborate system. Nor need he, in most cases, reduce the amount of timber which he cuts. Eventually, of course, he can cut more, for more will be grown. The first requirement of the ordinary woodlot is protection, and the second, selection in cutting.

Fire is the chief enemy of the woodlot. Fires damage the larger trees, starting hollows in the butts or weakening them until they begin to die in the tops, reducing their value when cut; but the greatest harm is done to reproduction and the growth of young trees. Running over the forest soil, they consume the litter and kill the seedlings. The forest soil becomes too dry to encourage the germination of tree seeds. Even if seedlings succeed in finding root and begin to flourish, the next fire destroys them.

Fires may easily be kept out of the woodlot with a little care. They are often started to improve the grazing and pasture. This is certainly poor policy. While the grazing may be improved for a few years, the woodlot is often permanently injured. It is generally a poor plan to expect land to produce grass and wood at the same time. Neither will do well, and the owner will be paying taxes on land which he only half uses. Grazing animals often do much injury to the woodlot. They browse upon young growth and trample it down. They also pack the soil with their hoofs, destroying its power to retain moisture and encouraging the entrance of grass. Grazing should be watched, and should be permitted in the woodlot only when such harm will not result.

In cutting, the first thing to look out for is the young growth. The whole point of forest management is to have new trees of the most useful kind take the place of the old, just as soon as possible after they are cut. One thoughtless stroke of the ax will get rid of a fine sapling half the size of a man's wrist, if it is a little in the way, and a dozen years of growth is lost. On the other hand, the cutting of a good tree may simply open room for worthless trees to take its place.

In some regions care must be taken not to permit the crown cover to become too open. In a good forest the soil will be soft and moist, and this soil condition is essential if the trees are to thrive and make good growth. Opening the ground to the sun dries out the moisture, and often burns out the young growth as though by fire, while the trees tend to become branchy if they stand too far apart.

Past neglect has produced many woodlots in which the healthy trees of the best kinds are choked with unsound and dead trees and trees of inferior kinds. For such cases improvement cuttings are needed. It will pay to spend the time and labor necessary to remove the dead, crooked and diseased trees, together with the weed trees, so that the remaining stand may be composed of good timber trees in sufficient number, under conditions favorable for their best development. This can be done gradually, as the material can be utilized.

When once the improvement cutting has brought the woodlot into business-like shape, further operations should be made with a view to reproduction and a lasting supply. Care should be taken in felling, working up, and hauling out wood to do as little damage as possible to young growth. If reproduction is to take place from seed, the proper location of seed trees must be considered.

Where the forest is composed mainly of such trees as oak and chestnut, which sprout well from the stump, it may be advisable to cut most of the good-sized trees, over a part of the woodlot, for the purpose of raising a crop of sprouts. Such sprouts grow rapidly and produce good poles, posts, and ties at a comparatively early age. But the stumps should be cut low and slanting, so as to prevent rotting and secure strong and numerous shoots.

There are a number of thinning systems, some of which may suit the requirements of one woodlot but not those of another. By a careful reading of Bulletin No. 42, of the Forest Service, entitled "The Woodlot," the owner can familiarize himself with these and choose whichever one his own woodlore and observation suggest as the best. Or, should the owner desire a special plan for the management of his woodlot, he should make application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the co-operation of the Forest Service.

For Barb Wire Cuts.

When a horse has been injured on wire the first thing to do is stop the flow of blood; this may as a rule be done by bandaging it up tight. It may also frequently be best to apply powdered alum or common saleratus, both of which will generally be found effective. In a few hours, considerable swelling will set in; this should be reduced either by applying cold water frequently, or, what is really better, applying pure kerosene oil, not only to the wound, but also to the swollen parts. No bandage should be kept on where kerosene is used, as it will then cause the hair to fall off temporarily, and as soon as it is safe to do so, the sore should be carefully washed with soft water and castile soap. This ought to be repeated daily until the sore heals. One of the best healing medicines for horseflesh that I have ever used can be put up at any drug store, as follows: One-half pint of alcohol; one-half pint of spirits of turpentine; 1 ounce of pure glycerine; mix all together in a large bottle and shake well before using. Apply only with a feather at morning and night. The sore should never be bandaged. By daily washing it will in this way heal up very rapidly. I can personally testify to the effectiveness of this simple remedy as we have made use of it in numerous cases, with the best results, where every other remedy we tried failed to heal up the sore on the horse.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Seed Potatoes.

Every one knows that when seed potatoes are allowed to sprout and the sprouts are broken off, as they often are when the potatoes are kept in a dark cellar, the tuber is perceptibly weakened, the pield lessened and the ripening retarded. The best way to keep seed potatoes is in cold storage. It is important that the temperature should never fall below 35 degrees, nor should it rise much above 40 degrees. In a press circular sent out by the Ohio station it is advised that the seed potatoes should be shoveled over frequently, as this prevents sprouting to a certain extent where cold storage is not available. Planters are reminded, however, that under certain conditions this sprouting process may be used to advance the early ripening of the crop. If the tubers are placed stem end down in single layers in shallow trays in a slight and moderately warm room, they will send out short, stubby green sprouts, which will remain in that condition for weeks, and if the potatoes are then planted without breaking the sprouts, they will start immediately.

A BUSINESS FRIEND

To Be Counted on Under All Circumstances.

One of the bright business women of New York city who found that coffee was wrecking her nervous system, bringing on severe neuralgic attacks and making her "extremely irritable," writes that she has found a staunch friend in Postum Food Coffee.

"I left off the old kind of coffee completely and entirely. This I found was easy to do, since Postum was pleasing to my palate from the beginning. Indeed all my family are with me in thinking it delicious when it is properly prepared—and by that I mean boiled long enough.

"I have not had one single attack of neuralgia since I began to drink Postum some months ago, my nerves have become steady, and the old annoying irritability has, thank Postum, passed away. I cannot withhold this acknowledgement which is made in all sincere gratitude." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

NEW PROCESS OF REFINING OIL

Consul Fleming, of Edinburgh, Scotland, reports a new process in the refining of mineral oil that will save twenty per cent of the product now wasted and will do away with the expensive methods that depend today on the use of chemicals. Dr. McAlpine, the inventor, says the most important features of the process are: The abolition of chemicals, two distillations instead of three, twenty per cent increased yield of products and improved quality of all the products.

As is well known, vitriol and caustic soda form two of the costliest items in oil refining, and many thousands of pounds per annum would thereby be saved to each company. The simplicity of distilling the oil by one distillation is also another economical invention, and this, closely followed by securing one-fifth more of liquid products, which at present are irrecoverable, will permit profits to be reached in the oil trade never previously dreamed of.—New York Evening Telegram.

Beanstalk Jack Might Clinch.

Friends of O. A. Nunum, a well known farmer living in Warren county, southwest of the city, declare that he has discovered the type of bean referred to in the story of "Jack and the Bean Stalk."

Mr. Nunum came to town yesterday with a monster stalk of a plant that he called a mole bean. It resembled the castor bean. This stalk, which was only the part below the main fork, was 8 feet high. Mr. Nunum says that two branches 10 to 12 feet long grew from the stalk, thus making the total height of the plant 18 or 20 feet.—Lafayette Correspondence Indianapolis News.

Women's Pains

"I was a total wreck," writes Mrs. Beulah Rowley, of Champoeg, Oregon, "from pains I had suffered, for 4 years, at every menstruation. Sometimes I would be unconscious for 12 hours at a stretch. I did not know that anything could stop the pain entirely, but

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did. I advise all women suffering with painful menstuation to use Cardui and be relieved." It does this by regulating the functions and toning up all the internal female organs to health. It is a pure, specific, reliable, female remedy, with a record of 70 years of success. As it has relieved and cured others, so it will relieve and cure you. Try it.

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Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

INSURANCE MANAGEMENT

A Peep Into the Way This Modern Business Is Conducted.

The real question is, says D. P. Kingsley in the American Monthly Review of Reviews, "What does a company get for the money it spends? If a company spends 25 per cent of its income in a year and gets in return a large, well-selected business, done under reasonable contracts with agents, it has done well, it is growing—growing both in strength and usefulness. If a company spends 18 per cent of its income annually and gets a very small business, done under extravagant contracts and haphazard management, it has not done well—it is not growing either in strength or usefulness. If a company spends only 10 per cent of its income annually, that fact alone is almost conclusive proof that it is passing into a condition of inanition and relative uselessness. The little business that such a company does is likely to be done at a heavier cost than the business done by a company with a virile organization.

Sound organization generally means economy; success breeds success. A just study of expenses must include a consideration of what expenditure brings. In the great companies, it has brought enormous development, the widest usefulness, the vigor of an almost immeasureable strength, and returns to the insured which with proper allowance for the cost of indemnity surpass the returns realized during the same time on conservative investments. The ratio under discussion is higher here than abroad because of the larger relative volume of business done here. It is higher now than it was thirty years ago, chiefly because of the greater activities of the companies, their rapid growth and increasing usefulness through the acquisition of new business.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

LINCOLN'S FOREFATHERS

All Pioneers, and a Strain of Tragedy Runs Through Their History.

Abraham Lincoln's forefathers were pioneers—men who had left their homes to open up the wilderness and make the way plain for others to follow them, writes Helen Nicolay, in November St. Nicholas. For 170 years, ever since the first American Lincoln came from England to Massachusetts, in 1638, they had been moving slowly westward as new settlements were made in the forest. They faced solitude, privation and all the dangers and hardships that beset men who take up their homes where only beasts and wild men have had homes before; but they continued to press steadily forward, though they lost fortune and sometimes even life itself in their westward progress. Back in Pennsylvania and New Jersey some of the Lincolns had been men of wealth and influence. In Kentucky, where the future President was born, on February 12, 1809, his parents lived in deep poverty. Their home was a small log cabin of the rudest kind, and nothing seemed more unlikely than that their child, coming into the world in such humble surroundings, was destined to be the greatest man of his time. True to his race, he also was to be a pioneer—not indeed, like his ancestors, a leader into new woods and unexplored fields, but a pioneer of a nobler and a grander sort, directing the thoughts of men ever toward the right, and leading the American people, through difficulties and dangers and a mighty war, to peace and freedom.

The story of this wonderful man begins and ends with a tragedy, for his grandfather, also named Abraham, was killed by a shot from an Indian's rifle while peaceably at work with his three sons on the edge of their frontier clearing. Eighty-one years later the President himself met death by an assassin's bullet. The murderer of one was a savage of the forest; the murderer of the other that far more cruel thing, a savage of civilization.

THE STORE SPIER.

"For the life of me," said the girl at the ribbon counter to the girl across the way at the chiffons, "I can't make out whether she's a shoplifter, a purchasing agent or a store detective," indicating a woman who had just walked away.

"You're away off," said the friendly aisle manager. "She's not any one of those things. "She's a store spier. We employ them in this establishment ourselves to spy on other stores, only you just don't happen to know it. They go out in various disguises. Sometimes they are the most fashionably dressed women among the shoppers; sometimes they are quiet, little, unobtrusive women, who don't look as if they knew a bolt of cotton from a yard of wool, and sometimes the store spy is a clever man buyer. They start out early every morning to see what is going on in the other stores. If Mr. Smith, up the street, is selling shirtwaists at 39 cents, we want to find out how he can do it; if the newest thing in fall suits is going at $17, and we have just put a lot of ours in for $18, off we send the store spy to see how it can be done; how much of it is cotton and how much wool. There is not a position in a department store which takes more nerve and more knowledge of goods. No green hand can go around from the kitchen utensils to the carpets and be capable of judging all the fine shadings without knowing something about the dry goods business, and, besides, the store spy has to carry things in her eye. She has to be able to tell, when she gets back to her own shop, just how much better or worse the other stores are selling for the same price. The job's worth all the money they pay for it."—Philadelphia Record.

The Man Behind.

"I was one of the men behind the guns,"
He said, and I've a mind
That if you'd ask you'd find that he
Was miles and miles behind.
—Buffalo Evening News.

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Full Quart Bottles of Rye or Bourbon are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for $3., 8 for $6. or 12 for $9. If not satisfied with goods, return, and if paid for all your money will be refunded by first mail.

Address MYERS & COMPANY, Warehouse No. 213 COVINGTON, KY.

Sole Owners U.S. Reg. Dist's No. 22, 6th Dist. Ky. Orders from Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex. and West thereof, must call for either 20 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15. by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

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QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything —nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Military Drafts.

Editor Question Bureau: Is a drafted man forced into the army?—F. G. R., Paris, Mich.

Yes. "Draft" and "conscription" are synonymous terms. In 1863 all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 were summoned to the national defense, and were to be enrolled from April 1 or by the provost marshals; quotas under future calls not filled by volunteers after a certain period were to be made good by call from the enrollment; conscripts could furnish substitutes or buy exemption for $300; all persons refusing obedience to be punishable as deserters. Early in May 300,000 more troops were called for; many eastern cities were already in arrears, and the poorer classes, especially those politically hostile to the war, grew very bitter at the real hardships and the real and alleged unfairness of the conscription. The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee had drawn the northern state militia thither in June and early July, and the mob in several places undertook to resist the draft. The police easily put down the rising, except in New York, where the great numbers of the rioters, reinforced by the criminal classes, gave the city into their hands for two days. The drafts interrupted by these disorders were resumed and carried through. The chief value of these drafts was in goading the districts into filling the quotas by volunteers. It has been estimated that of over 3,000,000 men enrolled, less than 100,000 men were obtained by the drafts.

Solomon's Mother.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of the life of Solomon's mother.—H. L. M., Harmando, Miss.

History does not tell us much about Bathsheba. She was the daughter of Eliaus and wife of Uriah the Hittile, who was killed by the order of David. The child which was born before her marriage with David died, but after her marriage Bathsheba became the mother of four sons, Solomon, Shimea, Shohab and Nathan. She lived till after the accession of Solomon to the throne.

Emperor Menelek.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please publish something concerning King Menelek of Africa? Is he popular and how does he stand with other countries? Are there any railroads through his kingdom?—H. C. C. G., Tallapoosa, Ga.

Menelek is emperor of Abyssinia. He was born in 1844. His father, crown-prince of Shoa, died in 1855. The boy then fell into the hands of Theodore, his father's rival for the throne, who kept him under guard and attempted to win his allegiance by marrying him to one of his daughters and giving him the title of Dejasmatch. Menelek escaped to Shoa in 1865, raised an army, made himself king, and in 1889 succeeded John II. as negus of Abyssinia. For this place he claimed a hereditary right because of his descent from Balkis, queen of Sheba, and Solomon. He trained his army partly after European methods; protested against Italy's claim to a protectorate; defeated the Italian forces at Adorva in 1896, but chivalrously permitted his captives to go away unharmed. By the peace of Addis Abeba (October 26, 1896), Menelek won Italy's acquiesence in his independence. In 1898 he came to an agreement with Great Britain by which his boundaries are left intact, and in October, 1903, he received with much cordiality an envoy of the United States, who came to proffer Menelek a commercial treaty and to invite him to the world's fair at St. Louis. The population of Abysinnia is now 300.5,000 and the area is something like 160,000 square miles, although the emperor claims a much more extensive territory. Through Menelek's policy Abyssinian trade has recently been extended considerably, the United States and Great Britain being the chief benefactors, France and Germany ranking next. However, trade has been greatly hampered by the primitive methods of transportation, mules and pack horses being used. French capital is now building a railroad 184 miles long from Jibutil, on the Gulf of Aden, to Harrar, to be eventually extended, and the Italians are building another road.

Corn Crib Too Small.

Editor Blade: The dimensions of the corn crib, which was shown pictorially in your paper of November 23, are not large enough. To hold the entire crop, 2,707,993,540 bushels, would require a crib of the width of and height given to be a little over 39,000 feet in length, or nearly 7½ miles.—E. M. C., Crocker, Mo.

E. M. C. is one of a number of The Blade's friends to call attention to the incapacity of that corn crib. That the artist who built the crib has had little experience in housing three-billion-bushel corn crops is apparent at first glance. It would have been only necessary for him to have added three ciphers to the figures giving the length of the crib. Then the imagination could have easily done the rest. However, it has pleased us to have our friends manifest their interest by calling attention to the inaccuracy. Meanwhile, the real size of the enormous corn crop has not suffered from the error.

No Right to Vote.

Editor Question Bureau: Would a person be entitled to a vote if he should move from Tennessee to Kentucky as a minor and reach his twenty-first year before he had been in the state twelve months?—H. F. D., Long Creek, Tenn.

He would not. The fact that he becomes of voting age does not make him a resident of the state the required length of time.

Another Exception.

Editor Question Bureau: If you have a record to refer to, please see if December 7, 1865 was observed as Thanksgiving. My old diary tells me it was.—S. E., Sennet, N. Y.

Your old diary is correct. December 7, 1865, was observed as Thanksgiving day in accordance with the proclamation of President Johnson. The termination of the war made the day a memorable one to the people, notwithstanding the tragedy which had robbed them of their beloved Lincoln.

Defeat of Hannibal.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something about the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio.—R. S., Lowell, N. C.

Hannibal had won many victories from the Romans in the years immediately preceding 215 B. C. In that year he sustained, at the hands of Marcellus, a repulse before Nola, the first check which he had received in the open field, but in 212 B. C. made an important acquisition in the capture of Tarentum. Capua, however, was invested by two consular armies, and was on the point of surrendering. In 211 Hannibal marched to Rome and encamped in sight of the capitol; but the Romans were not to be discouraged, and Capua fell. This success gave the Romans a decided superiority, and nearly all the people of Italy declared in their favor. Held in check by the consul, Claudius Nero, Hannibal could not effect a union with his brother, Hasdrubal, who had set out from Spain with reinforcements, but after having passed the Apennines, was attacked and defeated by Nero on the Metaurus in 207. Hasdrubal himself fell, and his bloody head was thrown into the camp of Hannibal. The latter then retired to Brutthium, where, surrounded with difficulties, he yet maintained the conest with inferior forces against victorious armies. But Scipio now carried the war into Africa, and Hannibal was recalled to defend his country. He reluctantly embarked his troops, and in 203 left the country which, for 16 years he had held in spite of all the efforts of Rome. He landed at Leptis, gained over a part of the Numidians, and encamped at Adrumetum. Scipio took several cities and reduced the inhabitants to slavery. Pressed by his country to come to a decisive engagement, Hannibal met Scipio at Zama, and was defeated with 20,000 loss. Peace was concluded in 201 B. C.

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I wish everyone suffering with Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, to send for one of my large sized 16 oz. bottles Free. My remedy has cured, when all others failed.

DR. F. E. GRANT,
Dept. 935. Kansas City, Mo.

Arthur's Burial Place.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly state where Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States, is buried? In your issue of November 9 you gave the burial places of all Presidents but Arthur.—G. S., Austin, Minn.

Arthur's burial place was inadvertently overlooked. His remains lie at rest in the family burial place in Rural cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

Riddles Are Ancient.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us something about the origin of riddles—when they first appeared?—J. R. K., Amelia, N. D.

The riddle is of ancient origin. In its antiquity it was not merely a form of humor; every serious thought was expressed by some symbol or emblem; that is to say, by a riddle. The first great man, the first superior minds, when discovering some great truth, were careful not to publish it in the straightforward and simple speech which is adopted today in such a case; they imparted it only to a few disciples and under a thick cover that had first to be torn open. Timæus of Locri (400 B. C.), for instance, said: "What is that circle whose centre is everywhere, but whose circumference is nowhere?" And "God" was the solution to this riddle, probably the most celebrated that was ever propounded. Several kings of antiquity are known for their passion for composing and solving riddles, and for this became the object of admiration of their peoples. According to Plandes, the ancient kings of Babylon and Egypt sent each other riddles for guessing, and he who did not guess correctly or gave it up had to pay a tribute to the other. This was their way of waging war, a war, however, in which Lycerus, king of Babylon, always won from Nectanebo, king of Egypt. The secret of these easy victories has, however, been found out since. The real guesser was the famous Æsop, who then stayed at the court of Babylon, while Lycerus got the credit and prize. It was also Æsop who, among others, solved the following riddle by which Nectanebo thought to puzzle his adversary. The question was: "There is a general temple which rests upon a single column, which column is encircled by twelve cities; every city has against its wall thirty flying buttresses, and each bottress has two women—one white and one black—that go around about it in turns. Say what that temple is called." Æsop explained it thus: "The temple is the world, the column is the year, the twelve cities are the months, the thirty buttresses are the days, and the two women are Light and Darkness." Solomon, most likely, owes his reputation of unequalled wisdom to his ability in guessing riddles. He himself defines the wise man as one who understands "the words of the wise and their dark sayings." In the Orient the reciprocal sending of riddles for guessing was a general custom—at least so among people who make a pretence to intellectual culture. Samson, in order to show that the strength of his mind was equal to that of his arm, propounded a riddle to the Philistines. The great men of Athens and Rome did not disdain this oldest form of humor. In mythology we find riddling contests in which the stake was life and honor. So old Norse poetry makes Odin enter a riddling contest with the giant Vafthrudnir, in which the latter perishes. In the Alvismal the prize of thte conest is the daughter of the god Thor. In modern times the riddle has lost its importance, and we have learned to express truth and serious thought in a simple way. In its first sense, however namely, as a dark and vague definition of things—the riddle continues to be cultivated on account of the serious intellectual exercise it affords.

Curing Hams.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you give a receipt for curing hams? You may have given one before, but if so I have overlooked it.—C. W. C., Loganton, Pa.

To cure meat so that it will keep in hot weather it is believed the following directions will answer the purpose satisfactorily: One and three-quarters pounds of salt (coarse or alum salt is the best), half an ounce of saltpetre one pint of molasses or one pound of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful saleratus. Let these be added to one gallon of water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required. Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool, and pour it over the meat until entirely covered. The meat should be packed in clean, tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best article for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in the same way are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to prepare corned beef, or corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying.

Some Odd Beliefs.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will a hog killed in the light of the moon, shrivel up and go to grease when fried? Will potatoes, radishes and other vegetables, planted in the light of the moon, all grow to tops? Will a post, set in the light of the moon come up out of the ground? Will cucumbers, planted when "the sign is not in the Twins," blossom and fall off? I have always felt that such beliefs were mere superstitions?—J. F. C., Fairfield, Ia.

In the opinion of the editor of the Question Bureau none of these things will come true as a necessary result of acting contrary to the admonitions that have come down to us through tradition. Among all the people inhabiting the globe there are popular superstitions of one kind or another, too many in fact to enumerate here. Every profession, trade and occupation has its superstitions tore Many a farmer has in the past been guided in their acts by signs and omens. He has planted his crops gathered his harvests made his journeys built his house and gone fishing and hunting according to superstitious beliefs that have been handed down to him by tradition. We do not believe that man is so greatly influenced by signs and omens as he may have been at one time; many of the old superstitions have passed away, but there still remain among every race of people thousands of odd popular beliefs, many of which are destined to last while man exists.

Tom Thumb.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give a sketch of Tom Thumb, as to birth and size at different periods of his life; size of his wife and parents.—B. F. H., Morford, W. Va.

Tom Thumb's real name was Charles Sherwood Stratton. He was born at Bridgeport, Conn., January 4, 1838. His parents were of normal size. The boy ceased to grow in height at the age of seven months. In 1842 he was taken by his mother to P. T. Barnum, and at that time was 28 inhes in height, and weighed a little more than 15 pounds, though he later increased in size to about 40 inches. He was perfectly proportioned, active and intelligent. In 1863 he was married to a dwarf girl—height unknown to us—and together they traveled widely and gave exhibitions. Thumb died at his own home at Middleborough, Mass., in 1883.

Cartoons and Cartoonists.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give me some information about cartoons and cartoonists, and their present work—S. L., Coldwater, Mich.

The two great modern cartoonists have been Sir John Tenniel, of Europe, and Thomas Nast, of America. The latter is called the father of cartoonists. Tenniel and Nast each drew a carricature once a week, while now carricaturists draw six or seven in that time. Formerly the best carricaturists were employed on the weekly papers; now the better class are employed on the great dailies. C. G. Bush was the first cartoonist producing a cartoon daily for immediate use. He is still at work on the New York World, and is one of the most famous and best paid men in his line of work.

A cartoonist must be able to draw reasonably well, have a knowledge of history, mythology, politics and the Bible. He must have a "nose" for news and a cartoon instinct—a way of seeing news as a picture and the ability to make the picture. Of the successful cartoonists of the present may be mentioned W. A. Rodgers, E. W. Kemble, C. G. Bush, Homer Davenport, Frank Opper ad T. S. Sullivan, of New York; V. Floyd Campubell, of Philadelphia, and John T. McCutcheon and Bradley, of Chicago. McCutcheon's work contains more genuine humor, perhaps, than that of any other artist of the present time. He can draw a dog that would make another dog laugh. With him the dog is inevitable, and there is a story of how it came to be such. He had made use of this grotesque appearing animal upon several occasions, but on another occasion left it out of his picture. The result was that in a day or two he received a number of letters asking what had become of the dog. After that the dog became, if not a feature, an incident of the McCutcheon cartoons.

There are three kinds of caricatures, spoken of by Homer Davenport as follows: "First, the strong, powerful, almost brutal; second, the humorous, the one invariably compelling laughter; and last, but not the least in effect, the pathetic—a picture capable of causing men to weep. The most effective are the powerful and the pathetic. The humorous is indeed attractive if not overdone, but you soon forget its meaning. It can attack any and all things from the weather to the President, without offense. But the most effective cartoon is the one the subject of which would rather you would not print. Probably none can be made more powerful than the pathetic when it is timed and tempered just right, as its appeal to the sympathy is the surest way to the emotions. No caricaturist ever drew a caricature that would cause people to shed tears on seeing it unless the artist shed tears when he drew it, any more than one could draw an angry political boss unless at the time of drawing one wore the same angry and hateful expression on one's own face. So with the humorist. One must wear a broad smile when he draws a man laughing, unless one is drawing him from life, and unless one is smiling when drawing smiling people the subjects will seem to look and laugh only in mechanical fashion."

Climate of Manchuria.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us something about the climate of Manchuria.—J. P., Cullison, Kan.

The climate of Manchuria exhibits great extremes of temperature, but is healthful. It is dry. The rainfall is about thirteen inches a year in the south. The minimum winter temperature varies from 6 degrees above to 40 below. The summer temperature sometimes reaches 95 degrees. The rainy season is in July and August. In Japan the climatis conditions vary widely in different parts. There is scarcely a part of the country, however, that is entirely free from snow in the winter. It is heaviest in Yezo, and along the part of the main island which lies between the great mountains and the Sea of Japan. Little snow falls in Tokio and Yokohama. The winter temperature hardly ever goes below 22 degrees above zero. The summers are hot and moist. The temperature sometimes goes as high as 95 degrees, while the rainfall in Yokohama is about 70 inches. The rainfall is heaviest in June and September.

Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Editor QQuestion Bureau: Will you please give a sketch of Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., and his connection with the Hampton colored school?—W. B. L., South Quay, Va.

Samuel Chapman Armstrong was born at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, January 20, 1839. He died at Hampton, Va., May 11, 1893. He was a son of Richard Armstrong, one of the earliest American missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands, and founder of their educational system. The son was educated at Oahu college, Honolulu, till 1860, and graduating from Williams college in 1862, at once entered the Union army. He served till the end of the civil war and was mustered out with the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. In 1866 Gen. O. O. Howard, who had noticed Armstrong's interest in the colored troops, induced him to take a position with the Freedman's Bureau, where he was charged with the oversight of all colored people in ten Virginia counties. After two years of successfud administration, during which he had worked our a plan of negro education, he elicited the aid of American Missionary association and personal friends in the north, and founded the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The object of the institute was to give the negro practical education, to train teachers, and to render its graduates self-supporting. For ten years the students were negroes exclusively. In 1878 the United States, attracted by Armstrong's success, arranged to have Indian children taught there. This experiment has also proved successful. Gen. Armstrong devoted his life to the schol and made it one of the best known of its kind in the world. At his death it had 100 teachers and employes, 200 Indian and 600 colored students.

Thanksgiving of 1869.

Editor Question Bureau: There is one important thing about the Thanksgiving of 1869 that has been omitted. When President Grant departed from what at that date was the custom of appointing the last Thursday in November a feeling of opposition to the change was aroused. Many of the newspapers took it up, and the governors of some states refused to honor the proclamation of the President, but proclaimed the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day. Families were divided in opinion as to which was the proper day to be observed, and some observed one day and some another, so that if you were invited to spend Thanksgiving with your friends it was first necessary to find out which day they referred to.—J. N., Defuniak, Fla.

John George Wood.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give us a short biography of Rev. J. G. Wood, the naturalist, his birthplace and residence.—M. L. M., Decatur, Ind.

John George Wood, English naturalist and Anglican clergyman, was born in London, July 21, 1827. He was graduated from Merton college, Oxford, in 1848, and took orders in the English church. In 1858-63 a reader at Christ church, Newgate street, and for seven years from 1869, conducted the festivals of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral union. During 1879-88 he delivered many lectures on natural history in Great Britain and America. He died at Coventry, Warwickshire, March 3, 1889.

David Ross Locke.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of D. R. Locke, first editor of The Toledo Blade.—J. C. M., New Bethlehem, Pa.

David Ross Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) was not the first editor of The Blade. He became editor and owner in 1865. He was born in Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 20, 1833, and died in Toledo February 15, 1888. He learned the printer's trade and became connected with a number of newspapers. His Nasby letters were begun in 1860 in the Findlay Jeffersonian, and continued throughout the civil war. The letters upheld the policy of the Lincoln administration and were very popular, and did much toward molding public opinion of those times. In later years the satire of the letters, which still continued to appear, was aimed at President Johnson and his methods. The letters were printed in book form under the title, "Divers Views, Opinions and Prophecies of Yours Truly." Mr. Locke was the author of other books, all of which are now out of print, the editions having been exhausted years ago.

William Lloyd Garrison.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of the life of William Lloyd Garrison.—A. H. C., Quinton, Va.

William Lloyd Garrison was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 12, 1805. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but soon became a compositor on the Newburyport Herald. He soon became master of the mechanical part of the business, and when only 16 or 17 years began to write for the Herald. His contributions, which were anonymous, were favorably received, and he soon commenced to send articles to other papers. In 1824 he became editor of the Herald, and some of Whittier's earliest poems were accepted by him, while their author was yet unknown to fame. In 1827 he became editor of the National Philanthropist, the first American temperance journal, and afterward of a journal in support of the election of John Quincy Adams. With Mr. Lundy, a Quaker, he then started at Baltimore the paper called the Genius of Universal Emancipation. The vigorous expression of his antislavery views led to his imprisonment for libel. A New York merchant paid his fine and he was released. He now prepared a series of emancipation letters, which he subsequently delivered in New York and elsewhere. Returning to Boston in 1831, he started The Liberator, without capital or subscribers. The paper was published weekly with the aid of one assistant and a negro boy. This paper was conducted for 35 years, until slavery was abolished in the United States. He established the American Anti-Slavery society. For several years the mail brought hundreds of letters to Garrison threatening his assassination if he did not discontinue The Liberator. The legislature of Georgia offered a reward of $5,000 to anyone who should prosecute and bring him to conviction in accordance with the laws of that state. In 1835 he was severely handled by a Boston mob, and the mayor of that city was currently appealed to from the south to suppress his paper. In 1865, when Garrison's labors had been completely successful, his friends presented him with the sum of $30,000 as a memorial of his services. He died in New York, May 24, 1879. A bronze statue has been erected to his memory in Boston.

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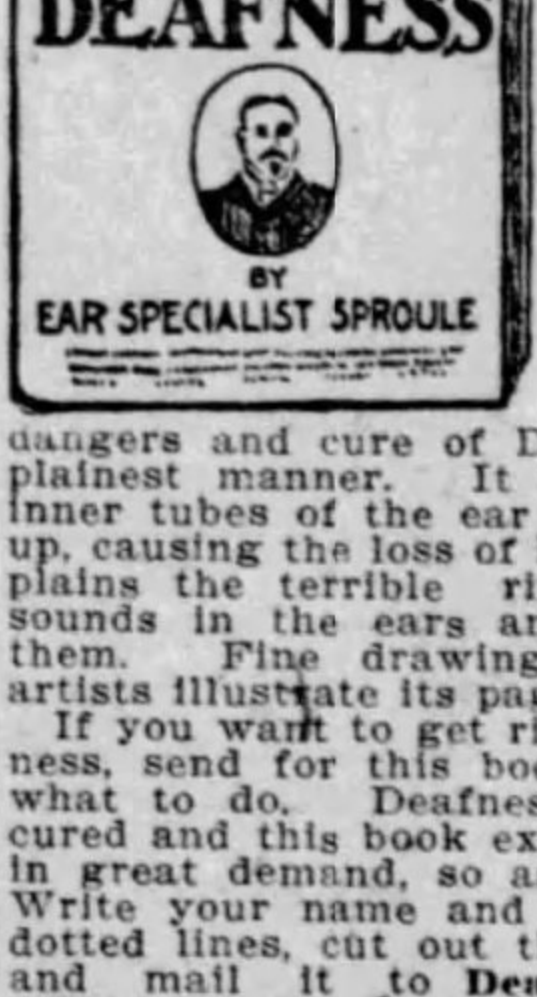

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Odd Fellows of the World.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give me the number of Odd Fellows in the world?—J. W. H., Ozard, Tenn.

The membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the grand lodges of Australia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands, is 1,151,421, female members not included. The American organization is not affiliated with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

Arrest of Andre.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give cause of the arrest of Major Andre?—I W. S., Three Rivers, Mich.

In 1780 it became the official duty of John Andre, as a British soldier and aide to Clinton, to conduct the latter's negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point, the key of the Hudson, whose command Arnold had solicited in order to betray it. September 19 Andre went as "John Anderson" up the Hudson in the sloop-of-war Vulture, nearly to the American lines above Montgomery. The plan was to meet under a flag of truce, on pretense of arranging as to the confiscated property of the loyalist, Colonel Beverly Robinson, whose house was Arnold's headquarters. But this failed, and finally, on the night of September 21, Arnold induced a loyalist farmer, Joshua Smith, to carry a packet from Robinson to "Anderson" on the Vulture. Andre returned with Smith, was met on shore by Arnold, and after a private conference the two men went to Smith's house, where they spent the night and part of the next day arranging the betrayal, which was fixed for the day of Washington's expected return. Arnold gave him six papers containing drawings of the West Point defenses and full information concerning them, and passes to return to New York, either by land or water. He also sent Smith as escort, charged not to leave Andre until he had reached the English lines in safety. But in the morning the American batteries had fired on the Vulture and driven her so far down stream that the boatman would not carry him to her. Andre, therefore, disguising himself as a civilian, set out on horseback, carrying the papers in his boots. Smith, despite Arnold's injunction, left Andre on the way. About 9 a. m. of the 23d, near Tarrytown, and almost in right of the British lines, John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wert, three patriot militiamen, stopped Andre. He supposed they were Tory "cowboys," and told them he was an English officer and offered them money. Finding that they were not loyalists he offered them more money and his horse, showing also Arnold's pass. Their suspicions thoroughly aroused they searched him, found the papers, and carried him to one, Lieutenant Colonel Jamison, who, not suspecting treachery on Arnold's part, notified him of the capture and proposed to hand the prisoner over to him. But Andre was finally sent to Washington, while Arnold fled to the Vulture and saved his own life. By military law Arnold was subject to immediate hanging; but out of consideration for his rank Washington convened a court-martial, and he was unanimously convicted of being a spy. Hewassen cmfwy mfw bgk ing a spy. He was sentenced to death and the sentence was executed October 2. He was treated with a generous humanity curiously in contrast to the treatment accorded Nathan Hale.

Miscellaneous.

E. H. B., Mt. Vernon, O.: At San Francisco, July 25, 1902. Jim Jeffries and Bob Fitzsimmons fought eight rounds.

E. B. W., Greenville, Ill.: The story of Brook Farm was given in the Question Bureau a few months ago. We cannot repeat so soon. Know of no books on the subject.

F. P. M., Corry, Pa.: Know of no such loan having been made.

W. W. S., Kittyton, Tenn.: The piece of metal you possess, judging from the inscriptions, must have been used in the Harrison campaign.

M. Y., Oregon City, Ore.: Address your inquiry to the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

D. F., Bear Creek, Ala.: We know nothing about so-called larch stones.

M. S., Seward, Neb.: Cannot give the biography you ask for.

F. L. P., Bethel, O.: All the temperance laws on the statute books of Ohio were enacted by Republican legislatures.

J. B., Philadelphia: Address the Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D. C. In a recent issue the Bureau gave all particulars how to proceed to get work on the canal.

C. E. C., Cannon Falls, Minn.: A man does not become President until he takes the oath of office. We stand by our former answer to your question.

H. M. L., Bedford, Ia.: We cannot tell you when and where whitewash was first used. It was, however, of ancient origin.

E. W., Corvallis, Ore.: We regret that we are unable to give you a biographical sketch of Mr. Harriman.

X. Y. Z., West Lafayette, O.: Your question is one for an attorney to answer.

Weather Prognostication.

"Things are going to be pretty dull for three or four months."

"You bet they are. The reformers have got everybody so scared I'm afraid they won't even let us have an open winter."

MAGNETIC FIELD.

Indiana County Where Lightning Cuts Queer Pranks.

A mysterious magnetic field in the southwestern part of Lake county is attracting no little attention among local scientific minds and arousing much interest because of queer pranks by lightning in that neighborhood. The territory covered by the strange and weird electrical manifestations embraces only a few square miles in West Creek township, one of the south tier of townships, and is located a few miles north of the great Kankakee marshes. More havoc is created annually in this one spot, with a radius of less than two miles, than in any four entire counties in this part of the state.

Every thunderstorm in the vicinity is sure to pass over the spot, no matter in what direction the wind may lie, and its passage is sure to be marked by terrific bursts of lightning. At night time the displays are at times grand and magnificent, yet terrifying to the bravest heart and extremely dangerous. Bolt after bolt of molten fire is shot from heaven to earth, lighting the country for miles with a dazzling glare of light. So much havoc has been wrought by lightning that some of the insurance companies refuse risks in the districts, and others are about to impose additional rates to cover the extra cost.

Four large hay barns within a half mile radius were struck Monday and burned, causing a loss of $1,200. Only one of these, that of Henry Brant, was insured, and it only for about half its value. The others, belonging to Volney Foster, William Hatton and James Hayden, were uninsured.

It has been found impossible to keep a telephone service in operation in the territory, as every storm that passes leaves wrecked line and blackened and shattered poles as a reminder of the lightning's wrath. Numerous horses and cattle have been killed, and there is not a building or a tall tree that does not bear evidence of the destructive forces of nature's electrical energy. Three fatalities have occurred in the last three years, and every inhabitant of the spot has felt the lightning force to a greater or less degree. It is said that a wireless telegraph would be inoperative and messages would be intercepted by the weird forces that seem to lie concealed in the ground. Even in fair weather a telephone system using the ordinary grounded wires is useless, and a metallic circuit is operated with difficulty.

Many theories are advanced, but the most plausible one seems to be that a large body of strong magnetic ore crops out near the surface and attracts the electrical forces of the clouds. Another theory is that a large body of meteoric ore lies in this neighborhood and is the attracting medium.—Indianapolis News.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There are three entirely different kinds of ingredients used in making the three different varieties of baking powders on the market, viz:—(1) Mineral-Acid or Alum, (2) Bone-Acid or Phosphate, and (3) Cream of Tartar made from grapes. It is important, from the standpoint of health, to know something about these ingredients, and which kind is used in your baking powder.

(1) Mineral-Acid, or Alum, is made from a kind of clay. This is mixed with diluted oil of vitriol and from this solution a product is obtained which is alum. Alum is cheap; costs about two cents a pound, and baking powder made with this Mineral-Acid sells from 10 to 25c a pound.

(2) Bone-Acid, or Phosphate, is the basis of phosphate baking powders and the process is fully described in the patents issued to a large manufacturer of a phosphate powder. The U. S. Patent Office Report gives a full and exact description, but the following extract is enough:

"Burned bones, after being ground, are put into freshly diluted oil of vitriol and with continual stirring and in the following proportion," etc.

From this Bone-Acid phosphate baking powders are made; such powders sell from 20 to 30 cents a pound.

(3) Cream of Tartar exists in all ripe grapes, and flows with the juice from the press in the manufacture of wine. After the wine is drawn off the tartar is scraped from the cask, boiled with water, and crystals of Cream of Tartar, white and very pure, separate and are collected. It differs in no respect from the form in which it originally existed in the grape. Cream of Tartar, then, while the most expensive, is the only ingredient that should be used in a baking powder to act upon the soda, as its wholesomeness is beyond question. Cream of Tartar baking powders sell at about 40 to 50 cents a pound.

Such are the facts, and every one, careful of the health of the family, should remember this rule:—Baking powders selling from 10 to 25 cents a pound are made of Mineral-Acids; those selling from 20 to 30 cents of Bone-Acid; and those from 40 to 50 cents of Cream of Tartar made from grapes.

THE PACE.

Until some thirty years ago the life of the ordinary Englishman of position was comparatively uneventful. He was born, married, had a family, hunted and shot, took some part in politics, and eventually died. His successor, however, has almost as many ups and downs, and as many experiences, as had Gil Blas. He is rich one year, almost a pauper the next; he is interested in gold mines, then in industrial concerns, again in miscellaneous ventures; he travels to America to get a wife, hurries to South Africa to fight the enemies of his country, is appointed to Australia to govern a colony, is summoned before a judge to explain his conduct as the director of a company, attends the divorce court in the character of a co-respondent, and either ends his career as a highly respected member of the community or as one who is altogether discredited. The change shows the speed at which we are traveling and the distance that separates us from even the immediate past.—London Truth.

Hustler.

Stern parent—I'm afraid that young man who has been calling on you for the last three months is no good.

Pretty daughter—What reason have you for thinking so, papa?

Stern parent—I hear he has been borrowing money right and left.

Pretty daughter—So much the better. Any man who can do that will make an excellent provider.—Chicago News.

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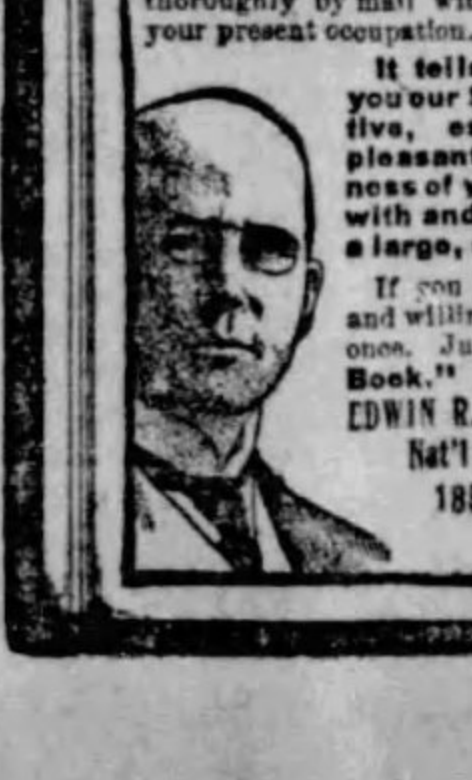

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To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

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The Sunday School.

AN OLD BOOK'S NEW POWER.

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 10 is, "Reading and Obeying the Law." Neh. viii:8-18. The Golden Text is, "Blessed Are They That Hear the Word of God and Keep Keep it." Luke xi:28.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This is an old story that fits the new times. It tells how a great reform was crowned and made permanent; even as today the political, financial and social upheavals are being interpreted in their deeper significance, and their results are being conserved by being placed upon a foundation of abiding principles. Jerusalem, which had been laid desolate, had at last been restored by the returned exiles from Babylon and Persia. The sacred altar had been rekindled; the temple had been reconstructed, and, under Nehemiah's skillful and courageous leadership, the walls of the city had been rebuilt, and the enemies had been driven off. In these great achievements, many leaders and forces had combined, and the result had been achieved only after many ups and dowrs.

As a climax to it all, the long-neglected Book of the Law was brought out and read to the assembled people, who had gathered in a mighty concourse before the broad place in front of the water gate of the city. Nothing that had gone before had so touched the people's hearts as this impressive ceremony of reading the law. It set them to weeping, to mirth-making, to practical benevolence and to a fresh grasp of the true genius of Judaism.

An Old Fashion's New Vogue.

The situation was somewhat akin to the way in which the Western world is waking up to the fact that there is a decalogue, and that it has a vital relation even to politics and high finance. Corporations that for years have been jauntily driving four-in-hand through the ten commandments, have suddenly found the old-fashioned laws of their old fogy ancestors either an insurmountable barrier or crushing pillars of condemnation. Many "progressive" men have learned, within the past quarter of a year, with the poet,

"In vain we call old notions fudge,
And bend our conscience to our dealing;
The ten commandments will not budge,
And stealing still continues stealing."

One of the portentous signs of the times is the reawakening of the people to the important place of the religious and moral law in the national life and in education. This is one of the prime meanings of the Federation of Churches which has just been created. It is the principle that underlies the Religious Education association with its array of great names. The same truth shines forth in the recent declaration of the National Educational association, a purely secular body, in behalf of religious teaching in the public schools.

Some Signs of the Times.

"The best selling book of the month the most up-to-date book and the most widely read book, is today none other than the old Bible of our mothers.

Every student of the present times who sees farther than the immediate news item before his eyes has noted the remarkable growth and prevalence of Bible study in all churches. Today there is not a university in the land, nor scarcely a higher school of learning, which does not maintain voluntary classes for the study of the Bible. It is a poor Y. M. C. A. which has not a number of Bible classes, wherein men of all ages and grades, week by week systematically study the Scriptures. Railroad men probably give more time to the study of the Bible than they do to the study of labor literature. Even Annapolis and West Point, which figure in the newspapers because of sensational happenings among the students both have noteworthy volunteer bands among the men for Bible study.

In the Sunday school, too, there is an increasingly thorough, graded and progressive study of the Scriptures, such as would have made Robert Raikes gasp. The Sunday school teacher of today cannot be content with the reading of a list of printed questions and having her pupils read the answers; she must come prepared to interpret the Scriptures in the light of today, and to interpret the life of today in the light of the Scriptures.

The vogue of correspondence courses in the Bible is of a piece with all the accumulated evidence of the quickened popularity of Bible study. Miss Gould has recently given over to a big western assembly the control of the Bible Teachers' Union Training school, New York City, which she has chiefly sustained, in order that its scope may be broadened. So popular has become the work of preachers who are strictly Bible teachers that they vie with evangelists in the favor of the churches. Mr. Moody, before he died, declared that the work of the evangelist in the future would be that of a popular Bible teacher. All of these facts have led some observing ones to say that the great revival, long predicted, is manifesting itself in a new interest in Bible study.

Giving the Sense.

There has always been a great deal of Scripture reading that has been in an unknown tongue. The plea for better elocution in the pulpit is an old one. The Bible lesson has been something to be raced through; nobody expects to be interested in it; that time is commonly looked upon as a good opportunity to take account of new hats and dresses to be seen in the congregation. Of the Bible reading in Ezra's day, however, it was said that they read "distinctly, and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading."

The fashion is reviving. The latest versions of the Bible are amazingly popular, because they bring into more modern English the meaning of the original. Free translations of the Scriptures, like the Twentieth Century New Testament and The Modern Reader's Bible, are to be found on the tables of almost every up-to-date church worker. The great idea of the times is to give the sense of the Scriptures as applied to the present. Preachers now are coming to perceive that no reading is worshipful which is not also intelligible. The foolish notion that to be scholarly one has to be dry and uninteresting and stereotyped has gone to the garret with many other outlived misconceptions.

Even the daily newspapers are printing Bible expositions. It is quite common for great dailies to publish editorial sermons and Sunday school lessons that sparkle with contemporaneous life. Alert editors have seen that while musty rewrites of commentaries, made forbidding to the eye by being peppered with references transferred bodily from the margins of the Bible, have no special place in the page that is meant to mirror today; yet they have been quick to answer the demand that the newspapers, with all their up-to-dateness, fill the want of a church-going world as no monthly or annual publication can possibly do it, for a popular, current and sane interpretation of the old Book that is becoming more fashionable daily. When this is done, in pulpit or in parlor, the people manifest an interest like unto that which was shown outside the water gate of old Jerusalem 2,500 years ago.

When the Magnate Weeps.

It is a great day for any person when he comes face to face with the realization of his moral obligations. There is nothing like a clear view of the law to start sinners' tears, even as these Jews wailed when the Scriptures were made clear to them. Certain high insurance officials who, a few months ago, were haughty potentates of the financial world, are now cowering in tears and dread, with shattered minds and nerves and body, because with a round turn they have been brought up before a clear vision of that moral law to which everyone must some day answer.

Yet the Bible is not a gloomy Book, though it is a serious one. A true student of the Scriptures is bound to be a happy man. This inspired volume is a wellspring of joy, and not of sorrow. It is not the devoted readers of the society notes, servile followers of Dame Grundy, who are likeliest to wear smiling faces; but those whose deeper knowlege of life and of this Book which best reveals life has taught that the joy of the Lord is a stronghold. The holiest are the happiest. The spiritual are the sunny. Long faces are no more accepted as signs of deep natures. Mr. Moody used to say that some persons had "only enough religion to make them miserable;" but such are not the ones who make the inspired page the man of their counsel.

Mirth Instead of Moodiness.

Instead of moodiness, the Bible should inspire gladness and ministry. The hearer should go forth to practice the teachings, instead of brooding over their darker phases. So the record continues: "Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet and send portions unto him for whom nothing is prepared; neither be ye grieved for the joy of the Lord is your stronghold."

On Broadway one may see millions of blazing electric lights; but for shining, happy faces he looks somewhere else—in a Quaker meeting, a Y. M. C. A. convention, or a sacramental church service. There is more real, deep human joy to be seen in a gathering of sincere and serving and simple-minded Christians than anywhere else in the world.

ODDITIES.

Laxity in public worship has long been a theme for preachers. In 1743 one of them wrote of the congregation of St. James', Piccadilly, London, that "they seem to be more taken up with viewing and contemplating each other's dress and equipage than in paying their devotions to the Divine Being they pretend to adore; and it is usual to see this set of people bowing to their neighbors, with a 'Glory be to the Father' in their mouths." And again: "The ladies show surprising memories on this occasion, being able to relate on their return home what clothes every woman of figure had on from head to foot, the fineness of the lace and the color of every ribbon worn in the assembly."

Mere invention was regarded as somewhat vulgar in ancient times. Archimedes made little his mechanical inventions. They were only the amusements of geometry, he said; and only at the behest of his sovereign did he consent to give practical expression to the many wonderful schemes with which his brain teemed. And when Eudoxus and Archytas took seriously to mechanics, they were denounced by Plato as corrupting and debasing the excellence of geometry, by making her descend from intellectual to corporal things. The inventor was long thereafter despised by the philosophers, and mechanics regarded simply as a branch of military art.

Present-day Britons and their ancestors of a very long vanished past are brought into close touch by the discovery in a large barrow near Leek, in Staffordshire, of some of the woad with which the ancient Britons are said to have dyed their bodies. The woad was found in the form of a bluish dust. In the same barrow, which is being removed for building purposes, has been found a funeral urn containing some of the bones of a child and a stone worked into the shape of a heart. Some of the blue woad has been found before in another barrow in the same part of the country.

A Great Discovery.

Commoner.

The impecuplous inventor waited patiently at the door of the match trust magnate for many a weary hour.

Finally he was admitted, not because he was wanted, but because that seemed to be the only way to get rid of him.

"Well," growled the match trust magnate.

"I have a scheme, and the drawings thereof," murmured the inventor.

"What is it?"

"A scheme to cut the wood so as to make your profits greater."

"Describe it."

"This machine cuts the wood the wrong way of the grain."

"What's the use?" growled the magnate.

"Doubles the demand for matches."

"How?"

"Being cross-grained the matches break when they scratch 'em."

A couple of weeks later the inventor, impecunious no longer, boarded his private yacht and lied himself away to Europe.

Mixed.

"O Thou who holds't the hearts of kings——"
The village choir the anthem sings.
The tenor's rattled, though; he starts
"O Thou who holds't the king of hearts!"
—Cleveland Leader.

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NOVEMBER PREMIUM WATCH

W. C. Koch, of New Decatur, Alabama, sent us a club of 61 names last month, and to him we have awarded the premium watch.

December subscribers will notice how easily a watch may be obtained.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The general public is in an attitude to yell "soak him, Platt; hit him, Odell."

When communication is cut off in Russia the imagination of the correspondent gets in its work.

The government mint must be given a position close to the American hen. It earned $3,290,000 last year.

President McCurdy resigned for his health. The policyholders also believe that they will feel better in time.

Senator Burton does not believe in that old theory that juries are composed of one wise man and eleven fools.

Speaker Cannon had no trouble whatever in being re-elected the Uncle Joe of the lower house of the national legislature.

It has finally been explained just what is the matter with the Isle of Pines people. The leader of the revolt is a Kansas man.

The farmer who "cures" an egg and sells it as absolutely fresh would be a life insurance president if he had the opportunity.

When Russians fight Russians it is always more difficult to determine what the result will be than when Russians fight Japs.

Dr. Dowie has secured options on 3,000,000 acres in Mexico, which he will convert into a promised land at so much per promise.

It must be somewhat embarrassing to a member of congress, when the roll is called, to find himself detained by a common jailer.

If there is an honest insurance company in the country it should step up and claim what is coming to it as an innocent bystander.

Mr. Carnegie is said to have given away $138,000,000 up to date. No record has been kept of the amount of advice he has given away.

A writer has proved by statistics that the horse is the most dangerous animal in the world. But he was probably frightened by an automobile.

When Mr. J. P. Morgan admits that he was cheated in a railway deal there is going to be a demand for the photograph of the man who cheated him.

If he had no other reason for not resigning Senator Depew might insist on keeping his seat on the theory that there are worse men in the senate than he.

Some of the farmers who undertook to hold up the turkey market, came near losing out at the last moment. They worked the game a trifle over much.

A French scientist is out with the declaration that kissing is healthful. Does that happen to be the particular expert opinion that you was waiting for?

As to the fight between Platt and Odell, New York Republicans cannot even find comfort in the thought that it will be a case of the survival of the fittest.

Cuba has 400,000 registered voters and an adult population of 300,000. The Cubans appear to have been endeavoring to give a lifelike imitation of Philadelphia politicians.

Russell Sage is reported to be in excellent health. Uncle Russell is not the sort of man who has to go away for his health when there is a life insurance investigation on.

The New York Sun is endeavoring to show that baldness is a sign of greatness. But the Sun does not go to the extreme of declaring that all bald headed men are great.

Uncle Joe Cannon says he can see no reason why he should change his views on the tariff question. And, as speaker, he will be in a position to prevent anybody from showing him.

Kansas farmers are said to be worrying about what to do with all the money they are getting for their crops. It is not the sort of worry, however, that will drive them back to Populism.

Prof. Haupt predicts that it will take sixty years to build the Panama canal. There is encouragement, however, in the thought that the canal is not going to be built by college professors.

If the agricultural department's estimate of the egg crop is correct every man, woman and child in the country must have about 18½ dozens that the trust is holding in cold storage for them.

A Virginia preacher had a rib fractured while hugging another preacher the other day. We never saw two men hug each other without feeling almost mean enough to wish that something of that kind would happen.

Scientists can't agree whether what looks like canals on Mars are really canals or long stretches of growing grass. We shall probably have to wait for the haymaking season before the question can be settled.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE LAKES

Additional particulars of the frightful storm that occurred on the great lakes this week are being received at the offices of the transportation companies, and instead of discounting the stories first sent out, realize the fears early expressed that the disaster is one of the most serious in the history of lake commerce. Mammoth steel freighters were foundered, lighter vessels broken to pieces, and craft of every description seriously damaged.

It is estimated that 36 lives were lost and that the property damage will approximate $5,000,000, more than all the profits that could possibly be made during the month by the combined fleets of the lakes.

Considering the risk involved, there should be little incentive for vesselmen to trust their property on the lakes during the last half of November. A storm like that of Wednesday might occur any time during the year, but it was the extreme low temperature that did the most damage. The men became so benumbled that they were unable to properly handle their vessels, and perished with the cold before a rescue could be affected. The lake season should close earlier than it does, but it seems there are always men willing to run the risk for the opportunity of adding a few more dollars to their hoard. It will take many a choice cargo to make up for the value of the goods appropriated by Lake Superior, and as for the poor men who yielded up their lives to the greed of trade, why thousands will apply for their jobs and except that their immediate relatives may grieve and suffer, what does the world care? Truly, commercialism has robbed us of sentiment, and, we fear, of much humanity. Catastrophes that once would have appalled us, now merely excite our curiosity, possibly start a tremoe of sympathy and are then forgotten. There are myriads of human beings in the world and some of us have oh, so little gold!

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Tom Platt must be feeble indeed when he will admit that he can no longer assume the leadership of New York Republicans. "The Easy Boss" is certainly getting old, but he has been slow to acknowledge it. Indeed there is a suspicion that he would be willing to put on the harness again, if it were not that a greater force than his has interposed an objection.

The result of the last election in New York city demonstrated the rottenness of the Republican organization. Every effort of the decent element to put up a strong candidate for mayor was checkmated by the leaders. Further at the behest of Tammany apparently, Mr. Flammer was nominated to oppose Jerome with the result that the entire ticket was discredited. It is now known that had the Republicans named a strong man for mayor and indorsed the candidacy of Jerome, they could have won an easy victory. Hearst and McClellan divided the Democratic vote between them, McClellan winning by the narrowest of margins. Thousands of Republicans voted for McClellan because they despised Hearst, while other thousands voted for Hearst because they despised Tommany. No more splendid opportunity has ever been afforded the Republicans of the city who were betrayed by their leaders.

President Roosevelt has seen the party resources frittered away in senseless bickering and he has undertaken to rejuvenate the organization, not directly, but through his wise counsel which the party is only too glad to receive. He has said to the bosses that they must step down and out. Platt has already done so and pressure is being applied to Odell with an excellent prospect of success. Platt could give his age as a valid excuse, while Odell is busy picking up the fragments of a shattered reputation.

With the elimination of these two men and the election of a capable man to the chairmanship of the county committee, it is believed that the most important preliminaries of this reorganization will have been effected. Republicans throughout the state deplore the present condition of affairs and are anxious to set their house in order for 1908.

And by the way, what are Ohio Republicans doing in this line? Are the bosses wholly eliminated? Has it not been demonstrated that a new deal is demanded by the rank and file of the party?

THE JEWS OF AMERICA.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the day when the Jews first settled in this country was an event of great interest in New York Thursday night. tI is worthy of note that President Roosevelt, by letter, paid a splendid tribute to the patriotism and worth of our Jewish citizens and also that ex-President Cleveland, in an address before the Carnegie hall meeting, gave hearty indorsement to the President's sentiments.

The standard of Jewish citizenship in America is one of which every member of that race may well be proud. The Jews are foremost in many of life's activities, prominent in all. They have carved out their own careers and are entitled to whatever of credit attaches to their record. American Gentiles, almost without exception, acknowledge the capacity of American Jews to compete in the game of life. Race hatred has no place in this country. Hebrews have the same rights as citizens of other faiths and have demonstrated their ability and willingness to make good use of them.

Persecuted in many parts of the world, they have found here a land of promise, where they can enjoy equal opportunities with other men without fear or favor. That they have attained high distinction in every field of human endeavor is divine prophesy fulfilled.

WEALTH VERSUS HEALTH.

The tragic death of Marshall Field, Jr., only son of Chicago's merchant prince, illustrates the impotency of wealth in the pursuit of happiness. Young Field was surrounded with everything that money could buy. He could go where he pleased, stay as long as he pleased, and live in the most luxurious manner. A feeble constitution prevented him from participating in active business and he perforce employed most of his time taking care of the little health with which he was endowed.

Despite his environment and great prospects, he was not a happy man. He sought to forget the misfortune nature had imposed on him, and roved fom one part of the world to another as a relief from moroseness and monotony. But every day he passed scores of men happier than himself, although they may not have had a cent in their pockets. But they had health, which is greater than wealth. They had good appetites and a keen appreciation of the world's beauties. They had ambition and felt able to cope with the universe. Hope was strong within them, and that is the great secret of ' ppiness. The man who is a confirmed invalid, who is afflicted with a disease for which there is no permanent relief, is poor beyond compare. No amount of wealth can compensate him for the one great void.

It is only when death comes that these great miseries in the lives of the rich are exposed to the world. No doubt many a young man has envied Mr. Field and coveted his wealth, yet how many would exchange places with him today?

THE FARMER LEADS ALL.

Statistics are not uninteresting when they tell the story of the prosperity of the American farmer, therefore the reports of Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, makes interesting reading, for it illuminates the marvelous progress of agriculture during the past decade.

It is an old saying that when the farmer has good crops the whole nation prospers, and this is true. The man who says farming is unprofitable and that farm life is a series of drawbacks and disappointments does not know what he is talking about. While there may not be many millionaires in the business it is likewise free of the grinding poverty which is found in all the great centers of population.

The progress of the farmer is fully as great as that of his city cousin. The value of the farm crops this year is placed at six and a half billions of dollars, or four per cent greater than last year's yield, equal to the gain of last year over 1903. Corn continues to be king, and this year's crop is the largest the country ever produced—more than two and a half billions of bushels, figures bewildering in their magnitude.

In all the great staple crops the United States leads all the other countries of the world, and these food products have been increasing out of all proportion to the increase of the farming population. This shows the country has better farmers than in years past, and that farm machinery is playing a prominent part in the development of agriculture.

But with the volume of farm products increasing year by year, the home demand is growing so rapidly that it will not be many years until we will cease to be an exporting nation, and the farmer will market all his products at home. This will mean better prices, for the cost of transportation will be less, and consequently his profits will be greater. There is not a business in this republic today which offers greater and safer inducements than that of agriculture.

As the American farmer prospers in a material way, so also do his surroundings improve. He lives in a good home, the mail is brought daily to his door, he is in telephonic connection with his neighbors and nearby cities and towns, he travels over improved roads or the interurban car passes by or near his farm. His sons and daughters have all the advantages enjoyed by the city folks and he and his family breathe the free air of heaven instead of the polluted atmosphere of the crowded city districts. The Cincinnati Times-Star utters a great truth when it says:

> It is good to know that the American farmer has prospered of late. The modern tendency is all toward the cities—a tendency that does not bring promise of much good to the republic in the future! Good times on the farms mean at least a slowing down in the rush away from the country and toward the towns.
>
> The American with a family who owns a farm and is content to work it, has no good cause to envy the average dweller in the cities. His life may seem hard and monotonous at times but in the long run it is a good life. The idea that a farmer can allow his brain to rust out and still keep his head above water is utterly false. The profits of the progressive American farmer under present conditions are good—and what he makes, in sharp distinction to the wages or profits of the city man, after the costs of living have been deducted, is very largely clear gain.

NONE OF OUR AFFAIR.

Cuba has made it clear to Uncle Sam that she doesn't need any help in reducing her pouting offspring to a state of obedience. As our sole interest with the offending island is a coaling station and as our rights to enjoy it are not involved in the controversy, we fail to see any reason for mixing in the difficulty. It matters not if a few hundred residents on the Isle of Pines plead for annexation. They understood the situation when they went there and we have troubles enough of our own. Interference in this case would be unjustifiable, unneighborly and beside would be a bad precedent that we might be called upon to follow whenever a handful of citizens in any other American community should take it in their heads to rebel against the existing government.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Thomas Lawson boasts that he has enough proxies to control the next annual elections of the New York Life and the Mutual Life insurance companies. If this is true, we fear the policyholders are jumping from the frying pan into the fire. We can conceive of nothing worse befalling these great institutions.

In his expose of frenzied finance, Mr. Lawson may be actuated by unselfish motives, but to admit this is tantamount to saying that he has changed the whole course of his life. He has been a frenzied financier himself. As a stock manipulator, he has no superior. In the many crooked transactions which he has detailed in his sensational writings, he has been one of the chief actors.

Under those circumstances and taking into consideration the speculative mania which controls this man's actions, assuredly it will be most unfortunate for the interests of the policyholders if Tom Lawson is intrusted with the work of reorganizing these big financial institutions. What guarantee have the policyholders that he won't manipulate a "Bay State Gas Deal" on them? He claims that he has expended millions for the good of the country, and a man of his peculiar business ethics would naturally look to those whom he pretends to have benefited to recoup him for his losses.

Beside, there is no necessity for the policyholders to trust Mr. Lawson. The law is now working to their benefit. The pending investigation will not close until all the corruption has been exposed and the corrupt men driven out. As a result of the disclosures, state and national legislatures will enact laws which will prevent further abuses and throw their protecting arms about the policyholders. The three so-called giants are solvent; of that there is no doubt. Reforms have already been instituted putting a stop to peculation, and hence the policyholders can afford to wait. The danger point has been passed as far as their interests might be jeopardized. Not knowing just what bent Mr. Lawson's speculative mind is taking, we do not feel so confident that he would make the best use of the vicarious power which it is proposed to place in his hands. tI will be well for the policyholders to go slow in this matter of giving proxies.

RUSSIA AND REVOLUTION.

The Russian throne is tottering. The czar has betrayed a woful incapacity to deal with the situation, and is today beset on all sides. His hesitancy in granting concessions to his oppressed people has created general distrust on the part of the protetariat, while his abject surrender after goading the people to the verge of revolt, has aroused the antagonism of the bureaucracy. Hence he is threatened on the one side with revolution and on the other with assassination.

It was clearly demonstrated in last week's proceedings that the bulwark of the government—the army and navy—was a mere pretense. The mask was partly torn off when the sailors mutinied at Cronstadt. The real condition if affairs was laid bare at Sebastopol, when thousands of marines defied the authorities and were only subdued after a pitched battle in which hundreds of lives were sacrificed and valuable property destroyed. With mutiny in the army and navy and with the government telegraph and transportation service made worthless by striking employes, it is apparent to the world that the revolution has actually begun.

Count Witte is making herculean efforts to stay the flood, but the task seems hopeless. The people have discovered their power, and are bent on wringing from a terrified monarch every privilege to which they are entitled. Whereas, less than a year ago moderate concessions would have pacified them, they are not to be satisfied now until they have been granted all. If Nicholas yields, he is almost certain to meet death at the hands of his own kinsmen, for the reason that a complete victory of the people means their undoing. There would be nothing left of privilege or prestige to these bureaucrats. They would be on the same level as the lowiest workingmen. The prime minister is therefore confronted with the greatest problem that mortal man was ever called upon to solve. If the Russian character were less rigid, if there were plastic material with which to work, Witte might make progress, but it is as if he were between two stone walls, approaching each other by degrees, not a break in either.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Ohio is building up a great university at Columbus, and considering the magnitude of the work the expense to the state is not great. In the annual report of President Thompson, recently transmitted to the governor, the annual expense of the Ohio State university for the year is placed at a little less than half a million dollars. If the coming year will show an increase it will be because of permanent improvements.

A half million dollars annually is not a large sum for a great state to expend on its chief educational institution. This university should be made the pride of every Ohioan. It should be big enough and broad enough to educate every son and daughter of the state and thoroughly equip him or her for any and every position in life.

Last year there were 1,870 students in this university, and all but forty registered from Ohio. The work of the university is broad, but above all it aims to be practical. While it gives the polish, its great purpose is to fit the young men and women for the real duties of life. This university, like kindred institutions, has come up out of great tribulation, but through the energetic labors of President Thompson and because of sufficient liberality on the part of the state it has reached the point where it is the pride of every citizen of Ohio.

The legislature should not be penurious in its appropriations for the university. The state can well afford to be generous and the people desire that its growth shall be commensurate with the progress and development of the state.

BEER OR DUMPLINGS.

Rev. James A. Barnes, of Cleveland, admits that he never drank beer and doesn't know anything about it except from hearsay, but he is willing to stake his reputation as a Christian man on his opinion that as between a stomach full of beer and a stomach full of apple dumplings, he would choose the former as being "the lesser of two evils."

Now we know a little about beer and a whole lot about apple dumplings. We cannot conceive how any man can enjoy a stomach full of beer, but we have had frequently in the past, and we hope to have more frequently in the future, a stomach full of apple dumplings. We never have yet suffered inconvenience nor nightmare, perhaps because our folks know how to construct apple dumplings. There is a world of difference between the leaden, soggy dumpling and the fluffy kind that creep softly down into the vitals without creating a disturbance or ruffling the temper. And they don't make any fuss afterward. They just nestle where nature intended they should nestle. Wonder who made the dumplings that led Rev. Mr. Barnes to make so invidious and profane a comparison?

PUNISHING WIFE BEATERS.

Wife beaters are always ready with a promise to be good, and strange as it may seem, when confronted with a jail sentence, their strongest allies are the poor women who have felt the force of their brutality. How to deal effectively with wife beaters is one of the sociological problems of the day. The brute who will whip the woman that he has sworn to protect is without sense of shame, and hence anything in the shape of a judicial lecture or admonition has little effect, although for first offenses courts are slow to impose severe sentences for the reason that the man's family usually suffer a double injury. However, authorities are beginning to learn that unless the crime is checked at the outset, it gets to be a habit or mania.

The whipping post has been urged, and is even employed for this special purpose in one of the states, but it is looked upon as a relic of the dark ages, and public sentiment seems to be against it.

Probably the most effective punishment that can be visited on the offender is confinement at hard labor, in which case the state should provide for the family during the sentence. Squire Greer, of Macon, Mo., is of the opinion that a heavy fine will work a cure on most men, and when a wife beater was brought before him the other day, he very promptly assessed $150 and costs. The prisoner gasped, for he had expected to get off with a nominal fine or perhaps a lecture. When he found the court obdurate, he declared that he couldn't understand it, that he had often whipped his wife, and this was the first time "she put up a roar." The poor, patient woman, marked with the cruel blows of her "lord and master," pleaded with the court in behalf of the brute. "He won't whip me again, judge," she urged.

"At least not until he has worked out that fine," replied the squire grimly. "I wouldn't give the filings from a gold brick for the word of a man who whips his wife, and this man must be punished for the good of society." But it is a question if even this drastic punishment will effect a cure, although it may serve as a warning to the man who has the inclination but has not yet acquired the habit. As for the brute who has repeatedly whipped his wife, it would seem that nothing in the way of punishment will suffice, and we somethimes wonder whether he who murders all that is best in woman ought not to be placed in the same category with the man who takes life itself.

COAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

The situation in the coal districts is far from reassuring. President Mitchell is authority for the statement that 90 per cent of the anthracite miners are paying duties into the union and will stand by the decision of the January convention. It is practically agreed that the miners will, at that time, demand a slight increase in wages equal, at least, to the cut made three years ago, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union. They do not anticipate much difficulty in effecting a compromise on the two former propositions.

The breach will probably occur over the demand that the operators recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

Indications point to one of the greatest strikes in history, involving both the anthracite and bituminous fields. The industrial world for two years past has been moving in the direction of the open shop. Employers are organized as never before in favor of this principle, and if the miners insist in their demand they will find the operators more strongly entrenched than ever behind public opinion. While the mine owners have unquestionably treated their employes in an arbitrary manner in the past and have been freely crfiticized for their unfair attitude, in the matter of the open shop there is little or no division outside of the unions. Courts all over the land are agreed that a man is entitled to conduct his business as he sees fit, as long as he observes the law and does not interfere with the rights of others, and pre-eminent of his privileges is the one that permits him to hire whom he pleases. If that question has yet to be settled, then the earlier the conflict the better. If our much vaunted human liberty means nothing, if a body of citizens can contravene the spirit as well as the letter of our famed Declaration, then we much mistake the temper of the country.

JAPAN'S PROTECTORATE.

By the terms of a treaty just concluded with Korea and made public on Thursday, Japan puts into practical force one of the provisions incorporated in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty. She takes charge of Korea's foreign affairs, and pledges herself to safeguard the "welfare and dignity" of the imperial house and in other respects assumes an absolute protectorate over that country. Thus her "predominating influence" which Russia conceded in Korea is placed on a substantial footing.

The effect of this treaty is almost tantamount to annexation, for as far as any outside influence on Korea is concerned, it can only be exercised with the consent and through the agency of Japan. That country thereby gains a great commercial advantage in Asia over other nations and will no doubt reap the full measure of benefit from it.

In spite of the dire prophesies of the pessimists, Japan is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war and placing herself in condition to profit by the prestige which her decisive victory over Russia has given her. She is not losing time in selfglorifictaion, but is calmly accepting her new responsibilities with a full appreciation of their import.

AS TO SUNDAY SALOONS.

There are those who profess to believe that Governor-elect Pattison did not mean what he said when, over his own signature in the Cincinnati Enquirer the day after his election, he boldly declared in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday. Others smile cynically, and while believing in the good intentions of Mr. Pattison, say the job is too great and that it cannot be done.

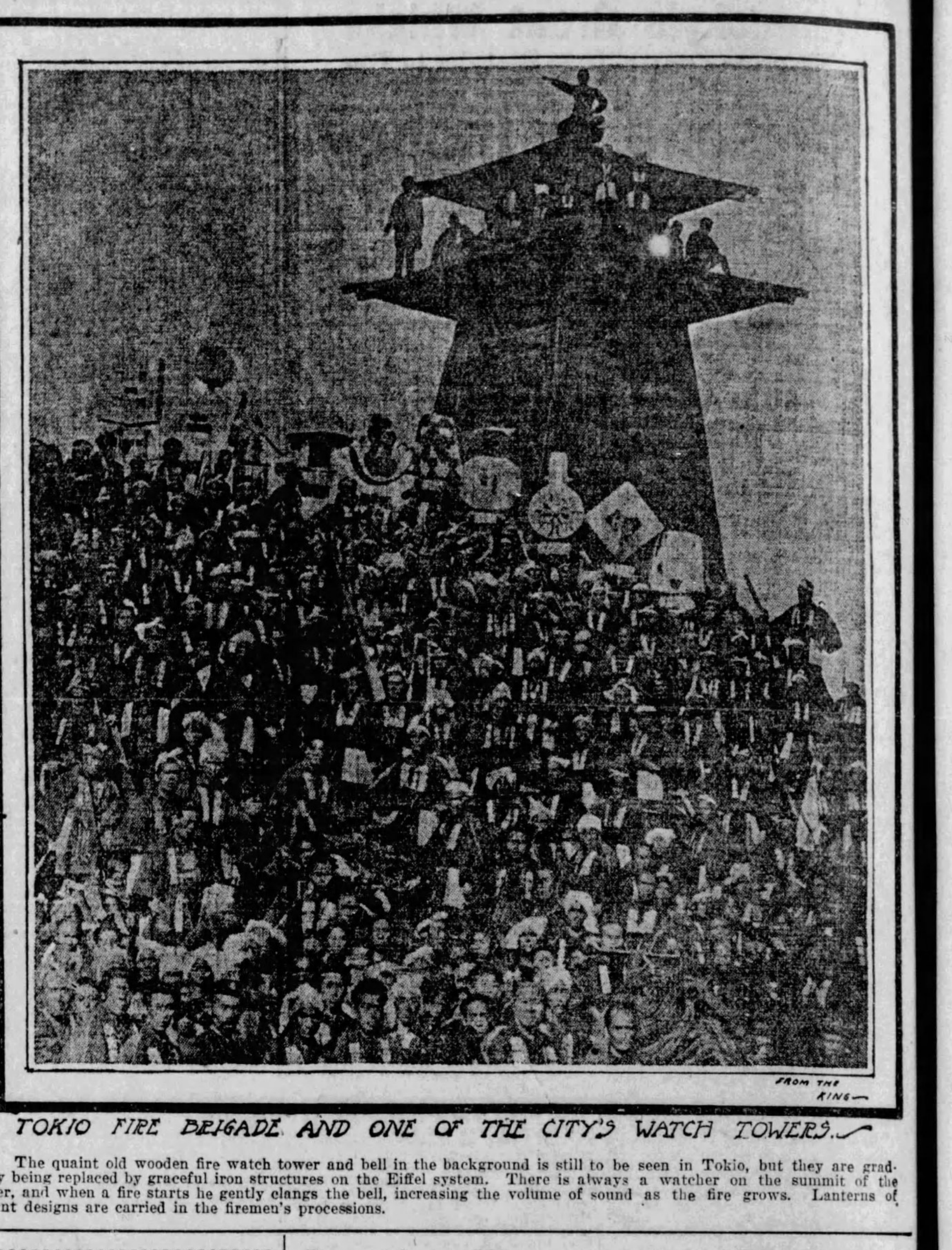
The Blade does not agree with either statement. Mr. Pattison knew what he was saying, and no doubt means every word of it. When he penned the article the election was over and he fully understood that within a few weeks he would enter upon his duties as governor of Ohio. Mr. Pattison is a man of convictions. He believes the saloons of Ohio should be closed on Sunday in conformity with the law of this commonwealth, and the inference is that he purposes to see to it that the law is enforced.

And it can be done. Mayor Jones, of Minneapolis, has the lid on tight in that city on Sunday. The newspapers agree that Minneapolis is a dry town on the first day of the week. Governor Folk has closed the saloons of St. Louis on Sunday, and that town was one of the wide-open cities of the country. He had a little difficulty at first but he was firm for the right, and to him is the victory. St. Louis is becoming accustomed to the change, and likes it.

Equally successful in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law is Governor Hanly, of Indiana. Indianapolis and other cities of that state are now without open saloons on Sunday, and the officials find that it is not impossible to enforce the law.

What is being done in these and other states can be done in Ohio. Mr. Pattison has plainly stated his position, and there is no reason for doubting either his intention or his ability to execute the law. Back of him stand the powerful moral forces of the state, and on the statute books are the weapons ready for use.

Queer Fire Department in Japan



TOKIO FIRE BRIGADE AND ONE OF THE CITY'S WATCH TOWERS.

The quaint old wooden fire watch tower and bell in the background is still to be seen in Tokio, but they are gradually being replaced by graceful iron structures on the Eiffel system. There is always a watcher on the summit of the tower, and when a fire starts he gently clangs the bell, increasing the volume of sound as the fire grows. Lanterns of quaint designs are carried in the firemen's processions.

Current Events.

Council of New York university goes on record as favoring the abolishment of football.

Alumni of Columbia university strongly back up action of the faculty in abolishing football.

Socialists hoot King Edward's daughter when she appears in connection with relief of the unemployed.

Luther Laflin Mills returns from Europe and says President Roosevelt is regarded abroad as a hero.

Missing Princeton student, for whom a reward of $5,000 was offered, is located in England with relatives.

Captain Zalinski returns from Europe with model of warship which, he says, will revolutionize sea-fighting.

N. C. Dougherty, the convicted Peoria financier, is learning to make brooms at the Joliet penitentiary.

City Marshal Samuel K. Ellenbogen, a Tammany lieutenant, is sentenced to state's prison for election fraud.

Omaha heiress is excommunicated by the Roman Catholic bishop for attending the wedding of a divorced person.

Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, of Bloomfield, N. J., an authority on nervous diseases, drops dead from heart disease.

Dr. L. F. Flick, of Philadelphia, outlines plan for a united crusade for discovery and prevention of tuberculosis.

President Roosevelt's friends in congress will push his freight rate bill and express confidence in their ability to win.

Bronze tablet is unveiled at New York to commemorate the great ordinance of 1787 which established the Northwest territory.

Charles Dana Gibson, before sailing from New York for Gibraltar, says he has not forever abandoned work in "black and white."

New joint statehood bill for Oklahoma and Indian Territory provides for four Republican congressional districts and three Democratic.

Porto Rican grand jury adopts address saying island is loyal and would give Roosevelt a rousing reception if he would consent to visit San Juan.

Korea will make a strong appeal to Roosevelt to continue diplomatic relations, urging this as the only means of preventing absorption by Japan.

Judge Amend, at New York, begins the recount of ballots cast in the recent election, after overruling objections of Alton B. Parker and Counsel Butts.

Herbert Parsons, candidate for president of the New York county Republican committee, issues a statement declaring himself independent of all bosses.

W. S. McWilliams confesses at Independence, Iowa, to killing wife and five children with a hammer and afterward hacking their bodies with a butcher knife.

President Roosevelt declares against "bossism" in New York city politics and deprecates the interference of outsiders, which is construed as a rap at Platt and Odell.

Former Governor Yates, making his headquarters at Springfield, decides to make the race for Senator Cullom's toga and will make a public announcement of his candidacy soon.

E. G. Lewis, president of the People's Bank of St. Louis, is indicted on the charge of using the mails to defraud, and with swindling the government by mailing sample copies of his publications at the regular periodical rate.

United States Senator Patterson, of Colorado, arraigned before the state supreme court at Denver, in contempt proceedings, refuses to recant for articles published in his newspapers concerning an election dispute, and is fined $1,000.

Justice Brewer on Religion

DAVID J. BREWER
PHOTO BY RANDALL

Being only a layman and a lawyer, I think more of religion than of theology.

I see no injury to the cause of Christ resulting from co-operation of all, Gentile or Jew.

In this Republic there are various denominations of the church—but only one church—separate states but only one nation.

Antagonisms between the denominations constitute the great weakness of the church.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the lawyers and judges are alone responsible for justice; as well say that religion is the duty only of the ministers.

We might call a federation of the churches a "Mutual Spiritual Life Insurance Company."

Grafting is the city's horror, the sham the city's shame.

Successful reform means "Turn the rascals out!"

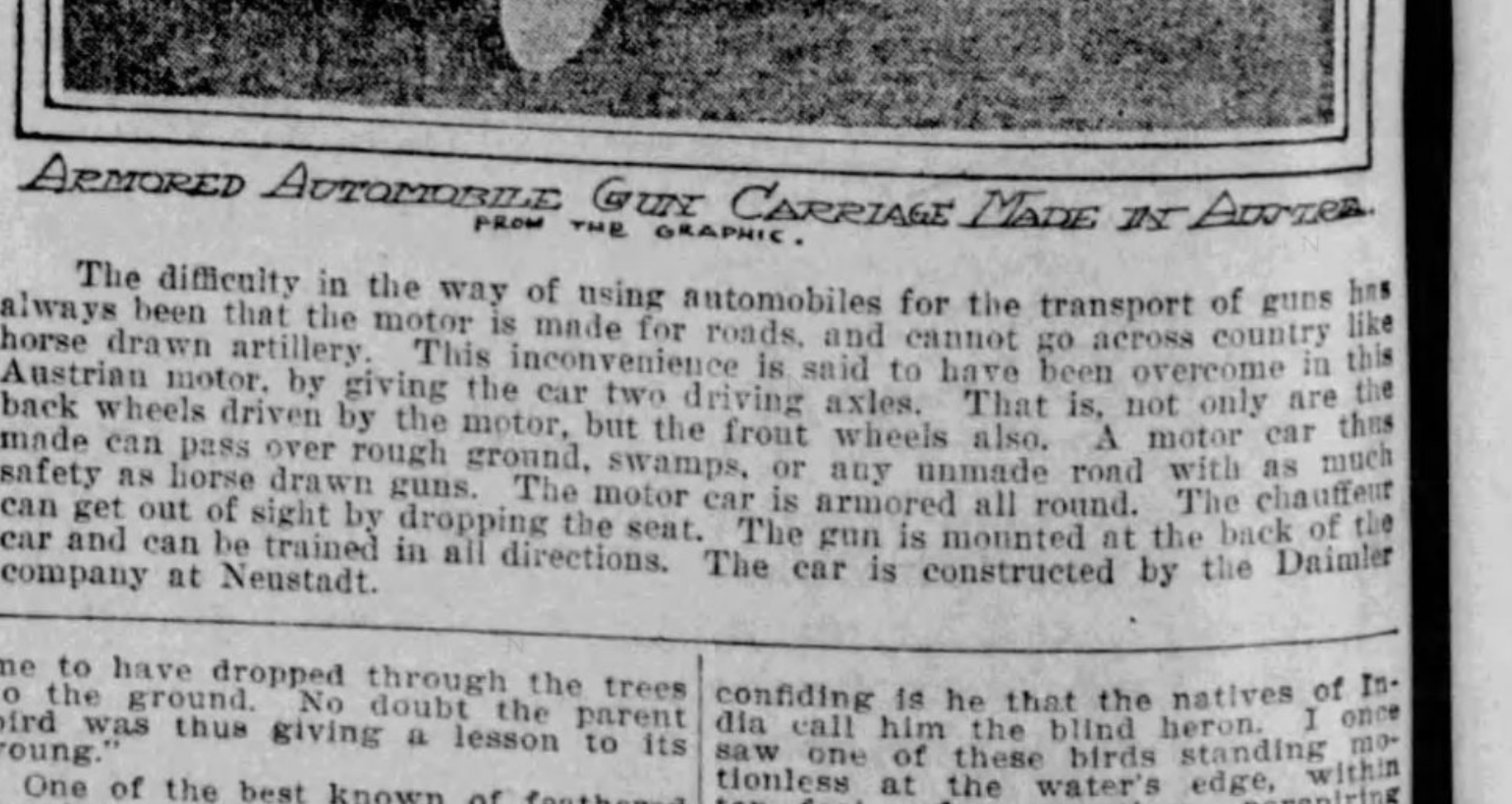
"Turn the rascals out!" means turn the party out to which the rascals belong.

The disgrace of corruption is not the defeat of party.

I would not turn the peace movement over to the Quakers alone.

As against the call for battle ships I invoke the action of the united church.

AUTOMOBILE AS ENGINE OF WAR



ARMORED AUTOMOBILE GUN CARRIAGE MADE IN AUSTRIA
FROM THE GRAPHIC.

The difficulty in the way of using automobiles for the transport of guns has always been that the motor is made for roads, and cannot go where the horse drawn artillery. This inconvenience has been overcome in this country like Austrian motor, by giving the car two driving axles. That is to say, the back wheels are driven by the motor, but the front wheels also. A motor car thus made can go over rough roads, through swamps, over any unmade road with safety as horse drawn guns. The motor car is armored all round; the chauffeur can get out of the way by ducking the seat. The gun is mounted in the back of the car and can be fired in all directions. The car is constructed by the Daimler company at Neustadt.

ODD THINGS ABOUT BIRDS

Of a heronry a naturalist says: "It is not, to put it mildly, a savory place. On the island in question nearly every available building site was occupied. The nest is a roughly put together platform of sticks and does not strike one as being at all a safe nursery. Baby herons are, if possible, uglier than the ordinary run of nestlings, their appearance being rendered most grotesque by patches of long hairlike feathers studded over the body. I took down one young bird in order to have a good look at him. While handling him a whole frog, fully two inches in length, dropped out of him, and, judging from the distension of his 'corporation,' there must have been several more inside him! I tried to return the frog to him, and most amusing were the attempts he made to swallow it; but I lacked the skill of his parents, and in the end was obliged to cut up the frog and force it piecemeal into his gullet."

Of the methods used by birds to teach their young to swoop down upon game: "I heard the distant screaming of a hawk, which I shortly saw swiftly approaching from the moors. As it came nearer it was greeted by answering screams from the trees on the steep and lofty river bank opposite, from which a couple of hawks darted upward, when the hastening bird, above them, suddenly dropped or flung from its feet toward them a dead bird, apparently a thrush, after which they instantly dashed, but seemed to miss it, as it appeared to me to have dropped through the trees to the ground. No doubt the parent bird was teaching and testing its young."

One of the best known of feathered creatures in India is the paddy bird. A traveler says of him: "This blind bird is not so afflicted with shyness. He is far too lazy to be disturbed by the approach of human beings. So confiding is he that the natives of India call him the blind heron. He may be seen at the water's edge, watching for prey, within a few yards of a washerman, who is dashing clothes to pieces against a stone in a dirty duckpond—this is the way washing is done in India. ..."

Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year.......................... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

What Our Subscribers Say About The Blade Washing Machine

Dear Sirs: My Blade Washing Machine is more than satisfactory. I am very much pleased with it. It is so much better than I expected that I can honestly recommend it to my friends. I have entirely done away with the washboard. Yours truly,

MRS. P' LO BURCH,
Route 19, Lyndonville, N. Y.

Pikeville, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1905.

Toledo Blade Co.:

Gentlemen—Your washer came just as I started to my summer resort. We would begin washing after breakfast wash for ten in family and get through by 9 o'clock. I consider it first class and exactly as represented.

Yours for clean clothes,
C. B. HART.

Huntertown, Allen Co., Ind., Oct. 3, 1905.

Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, O.:

Gentlemen—I can speak in the highest terms of the Blade Washing Machine. It does the work well. I can cheerfully recommend it to every family that wants to buy a washing machine. Respectfully yours,

DR. L. HOUGHTON.

Danbury, Conn., Sept. 25, 1905.

Gentlemen—I will say that the Blade washer is just grand. It washes splendid I would not think of getting along without it. My neighbors have many kinds of washers, but none that can compare with mine.

Yours truly,
ROBERT D. KNAPP,
Danbury, Conn.

Dueber-Hampden Watches

During the past season we received so many letters from our subscribers asking for prices on Dueber-Hampden Watches that we decided this season to add these popular watches to our list.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are noted for their accuracy and reliability as timekeepers, and we guarantee our readers entire satisfaction in the purchase of any of these watches.

We furnish these watches in 25 and 20-year gold filled hunting and open face cases. The open face cases are screw back and bevel and dust proof.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are all stem winders, and lever set. The lever set is considered superior to the stem set as it is less liable to get out of order.

We send the watches by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us. In this list the men's watches are 18 size; the ladies' watches 3-O size.

The prices quoted on the 25-year cases are for plain and engine turned. An extra charge of $1.00 is made for hand engraved, hunting cases, and 75 cents for open face cases. The prices on 20-year cases are for plain, engine turned or engraved.

25-Year Cases.

No. 10, Hunting, 7 jewels	$13.50
No. 11, Open face, 7 jewels	$11.00
No. 12, Hunting, 15 jewels	$15.00
No. 13, Open face, 15 jewels	$13.00

20-Year Cases.

No. 14, Hunting, 7 jewels	$11.00
No. 15, Open face, 7 jewels	$ 9.00
No. 16, Hunting, 15 jewels	$12.50
No. 17, Open face, 15 jewels	$10.50

Men's Nickel Silver Cases.

No. 18, Open face, 7 jewels	$5.50
No. 19, Open face, 15 jewels	$6.75

3-O Size, 14-K., 25-Year Gold Filled Hunting Cases.

The 3-O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, and may be worn on the breast as a chatelaine. The 3-O size is the popular watch now for ladies.

The Four Hundred, 17 jewels	$18.00
The Diadem, 15 jewels	$16.50
Molly Stark, 7 jewels	$13.50

These are the daintiest ladies' watches made.

Chatelaine Pins.

We can furnish a very handsome gold filled Chatelaine Pin for....$1.00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES

Special Holiday Season Offer.

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 12-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only.................. **$8.50**

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL A

17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is, Hunting case.........$13.00
Our price is, Open Face...........$11.00

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL B

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price........................ **$13.75**

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case........................ **$9.50**

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only...................... **$11.75**

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SOLID GOLD FACE, LINK CUFF BUTTONS

These buttons are the latest designs, polished or satin finish, plain, pearl or opal set. Price, per pair............................ **$1.50**

This quality of buttons cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $2.25 per pair. We offer our readers only the very best quality at the very lowest price.

LOCKETS

Best quality of ladies' gold filled Lockets, 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter; holds 2 pictures; satin finished. Price................. **$1.60**

Engraving large monogram **25c.**

This Locket sells at retail stores for $2.50.

Address all orders to

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Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

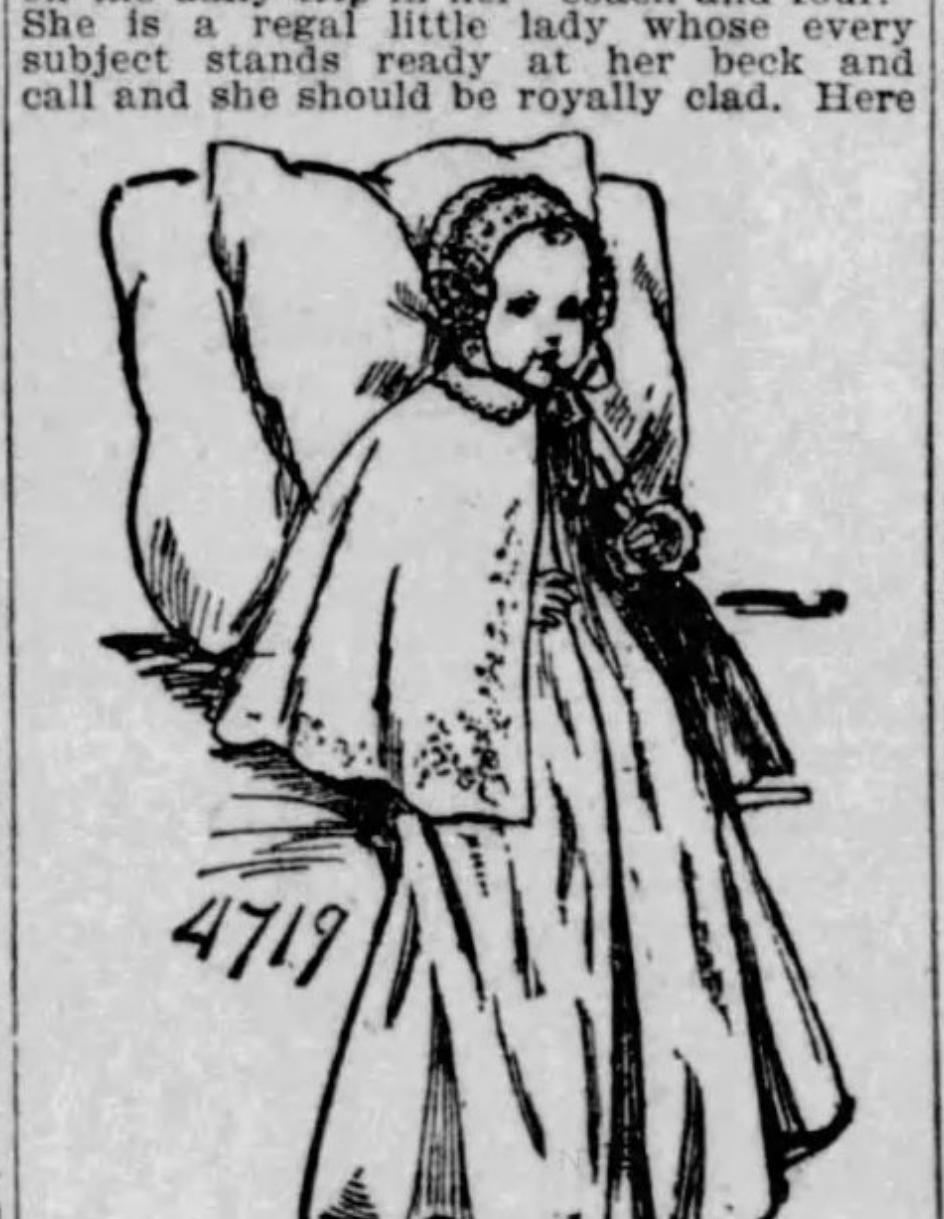
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4719—Warmth for Miss Babyhood.

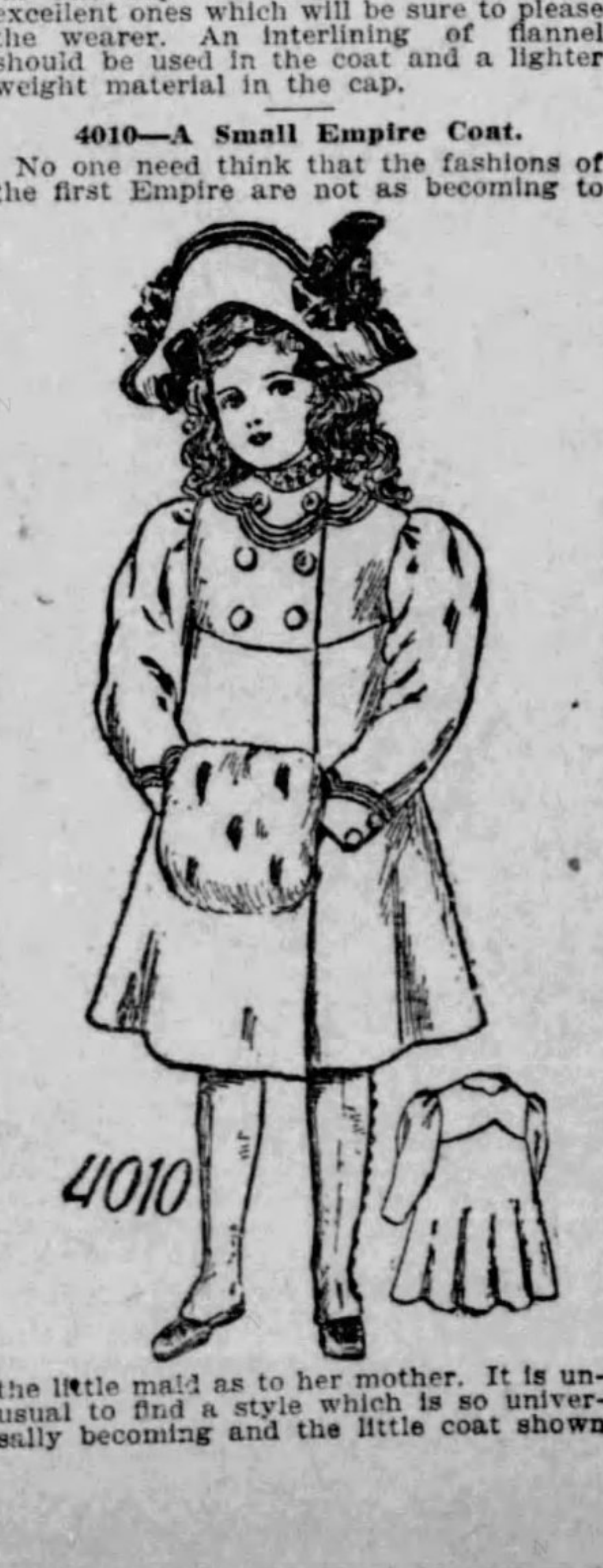
It is not alone mother who needs a warm coat for going out but Miss Baby herself is quite a wayfarer and needs a pretty wrap to keep her snug and warm on the daily trip in her "coach and four." She is a regal little lady whose every subject stands ready at her beck and call and she should be royally clad. Here is a suggestion for a cloak and cap which is designed especially for the home-dressmaker. White albatross, cashmere or serge may be used for the coat and peau de cygne for the cap. The generous cape which provides double warmth for her small ladyship's back is daintily embroidered in white as is the scalloped collar and cap trimming. The models are excellent ones which will be sure to please the wearer. An interlining of flannel should be used in the coat and a lighter weight material in the cap.



4719

4010—A Small Empire Coat.

No one need think that the fashions of the first Empire are not as becoming to the little maid as to her mother. It is unusual to find a style which is so universally becoming and the little coat shown is quite as becoming on the little girl as the same mode is on her mother. What could be more adorable than a demure little lady in this coat. The short Eton part fits easily while the lower attached portion flares gracefully about the bottom. Velvet is very soft and rich in tiny coats for winter and the pretty collar and cuff facings of white broadcloth in this one, renders it all the more charming by contrast. The coat closes in double breasted manner with six large crystal buttons which also trim the cuff of the sleeve. Any seasonable coat fabric may be used in this design. For the medium size the pattern calls for 4 yards of 22-inch material.

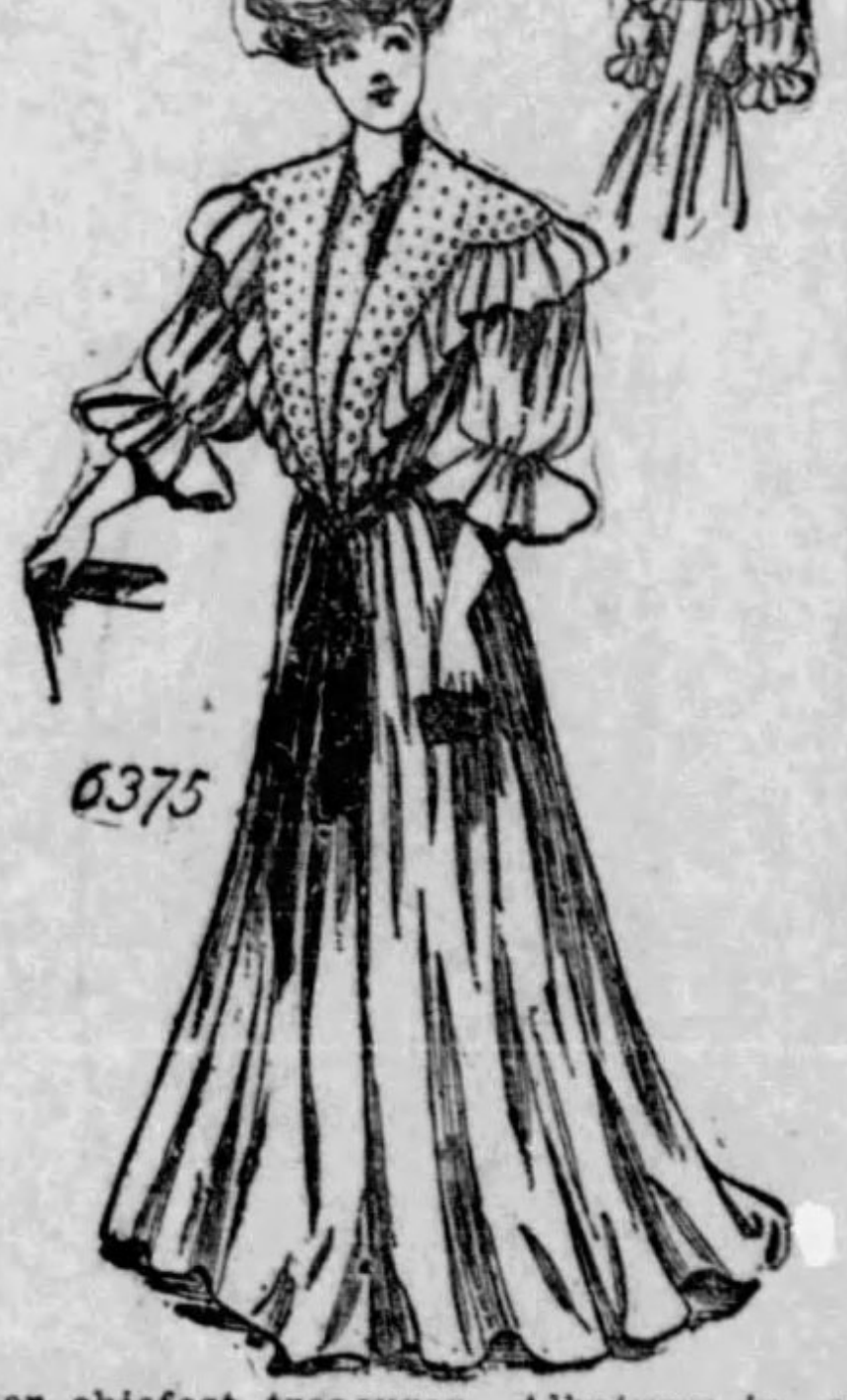


4010

4010—Sizes, 2 to 10 years.

6375—A Charming Morning Gown.

One of the most graceful of the new morning gowns is sketched here for the benefit of the woman who enjoys dainty apparel. It is a design quite simple in its construction—so much so that the least experienced could fashion it without difficulty and yet expressive of so much style and comfort that the woman of fashion might well count it among her chiefest treasures. Albatross in a delicate shade of lavender was used in the one shown, having a daintily embroidered collar and vest of white batiste or mull. The ribbon girdling the waist is of lavender to correspond, and the effect of the whole is very delightful. The elbow sleeve may be finished with a frill of the material or a finely pleated silk and the collar rever edged with the same. The design is one suited to a variety of materials. A dainty effect might be obtained using the lingerie fabric outside and a lining of tinted silk as is done in so many of the smartest gowns. For the medium size this wrapper requires 8¾ yards of 36-inch material.

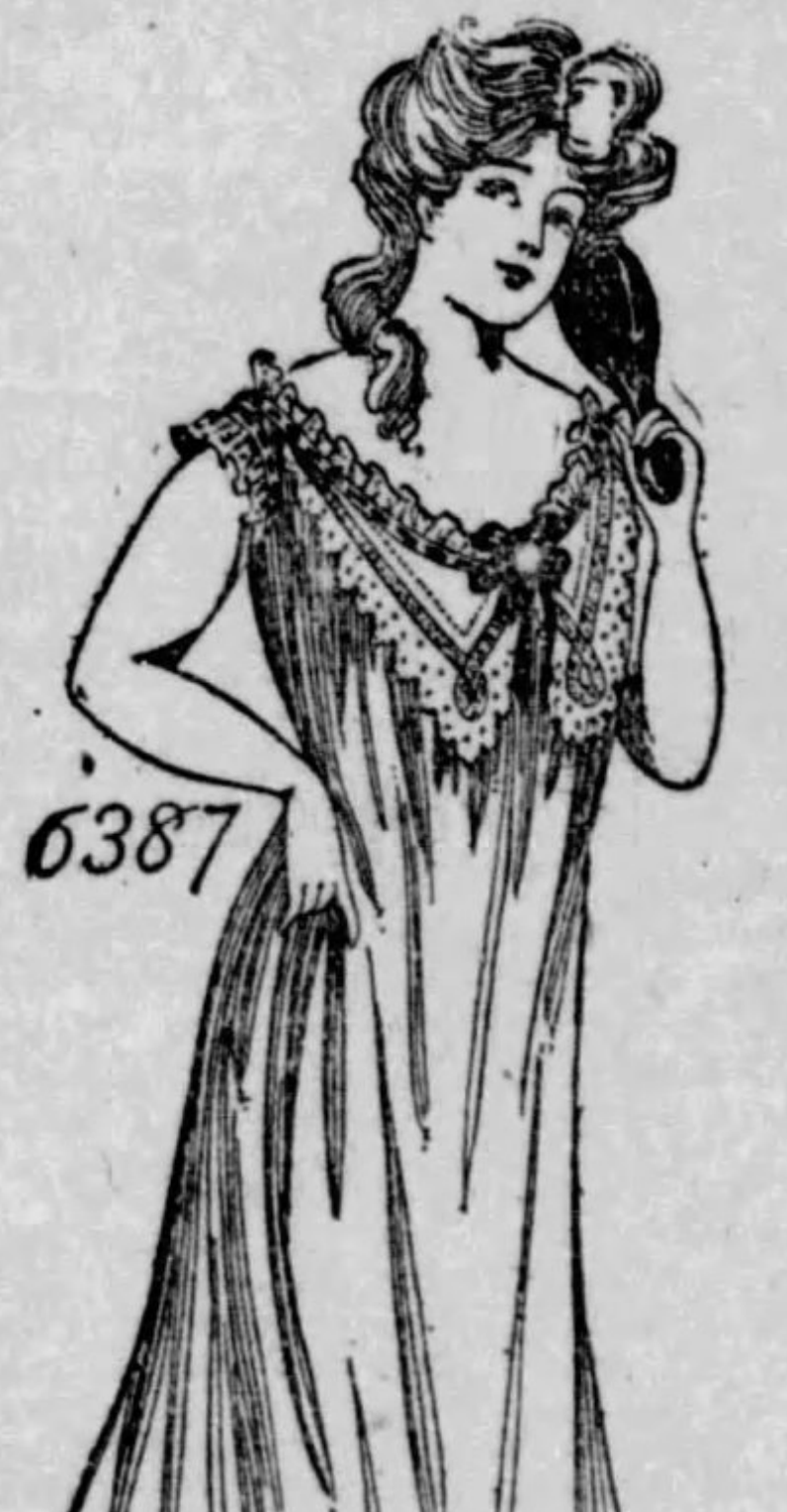


6375

6375—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

6387—Ladies' or Misses' Chemise.

Dainty lingerie is the coveted possession of every woman, and in the design shown here, cambric, one handkerchief, insertion and edging and ribbon-run beading were utilized. A deep ruffle may finish the lower edge of the chemise. The shaping is given by shoulder and underarm seams and the fulness is regulated by gathers at the neck edge. If one desires, the waist might be held in position by a row of ribbon-run beading. A dainty finish is given the neck by the use of one handkerchief, which is cut on the bias and takes the place of the "entender" ruffle over the bust. The chemise is preferred by many women over the two-piece set of corset cover and short skirt, for the latter is not needed if the bottom of the chemise is finished with a ruffle. In the medium size this pattern calls for 3¾ yards of 26-inch goods.

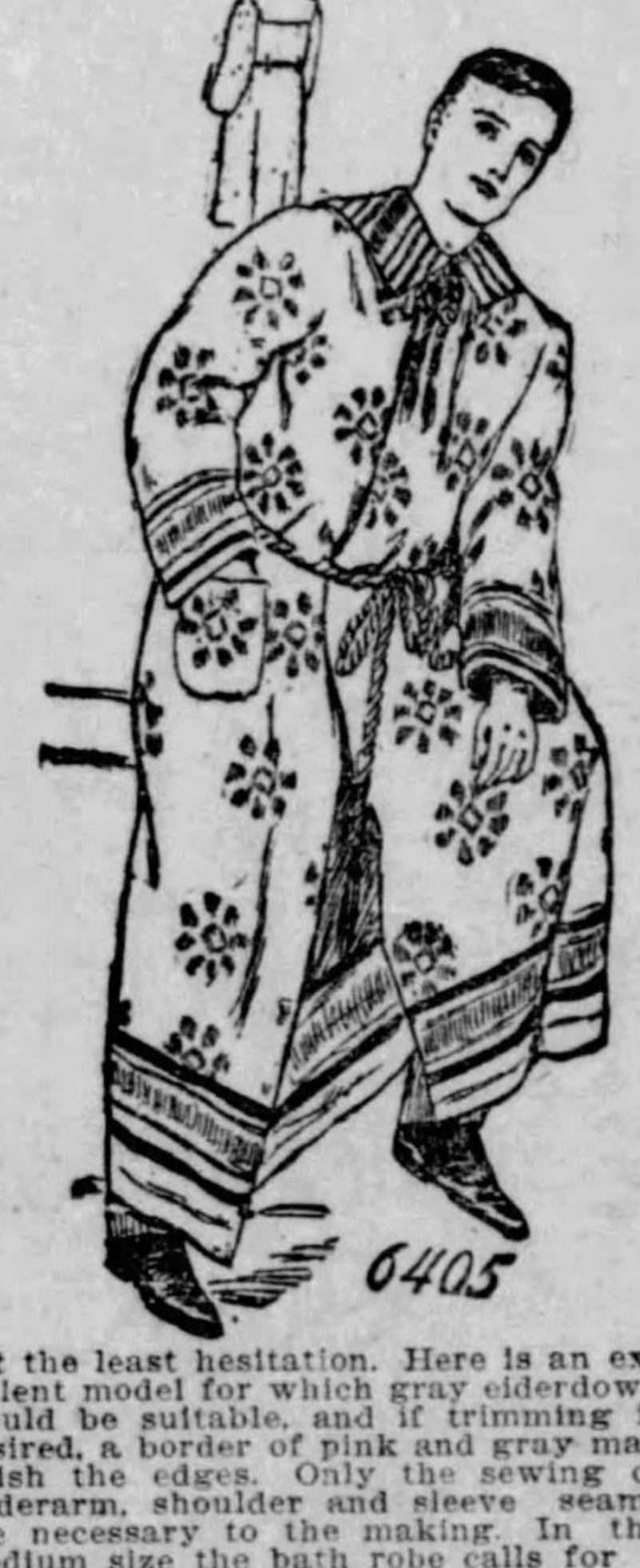


6387

6387—Sizes, 30 to 46 inches bust measure.

6405—Men's Bathrobe.

For many men, the bathrobe is the only comfort garment in which they indulge, and from this they obtain real, solid comfort. As the woman knows who has priced these articles of apparel, a good one is not to be bought for a "song." Accordingly the question of making it at home often arises, and, as these are not difficult to construct, any woman may undertake the task without the least hesitation. Here is an excellent model for which gray elderdown would be suitable, and if trimming is desired, a border of pink and gray may finish the edges. Only the sewing of underarm, shoulder and sleeve seams are necessary to the making. In the medium size the bath robe calls for 4 yards of 44-inch material.



6405

6405—Three sizes, 36, 40 and 44 inches breast measure.

APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt has decided to appoint Harry J. Bone United States attorney for the district of Kansas, to succeed John S. Dean, whose term will expire December 17. He also will reappoint James S. Simpson collector of internal revenue for Kansas and Oklahoma, who was appointed December 17, 1901.

These appointments, which were endorsed by Senator Long, of Kansas, will go to the senate tomorrow, as also will that of Franklin Lane, of California, to be a member of the interstate commerce commission.

59TH CONGRES SCONVENES

Senate Has a Short Session—House Organizes.

Washington, Dec. 4.—It was a familiar scene at 12 o'clock today when Vice President Fairbanks called the senate to order with two strokes of the gavel. There were few changes in the membership.

The hum of voices ceased when the vice president's gavel sounded, and Chaplain Edward Everett Hale made the opening prayer. He referred briefly to the work before the members. He concluded by asking the senate to join with him in the Lord's prayer.

Sixty-eight senators responded to the roll call, and the vice president announced that the senate was ready to transact business.

Senators Knox and Aldrich, who have recently been elected to new terms, took the oath of office. Senator Stone presented the credentials of Senator-elect Warner, of Missouri, and Senator Gorman, in the absence of Senator Carmack, presented the credentials of Senator-elect Frazier, of Tennesseee, and the new members were sworn in. The credentials of Senator Taliaferro, of Florida were presented by Senator Mallory.

Senators Allison and Morgan were appointed a committee to wait upon the President together with a similar committee from the house.

The secretary was instructed to inform the house of representatives that the senate was organized. Senator Bulkeley then notified the senate officially of the death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Resolutions in memory of the late senator were read, after which the senate adjourned as a further mark of respect.

For an hour preceding the opening of the Fifty-ninth congress there were scenes of increasing animation on the floor and in the galleries of the house of representatives.

An index to the business of the session was the industry of members in introducing bills. As many as one hundred public bills had been placed in the basket on the clerk's desk before 11 o'clock, these measures of legislation affecting the general government.

Speaker Cannon arrived in his office early, and for an hour and a half before the session began he held an enthusiastic reception in his office adjoining the hall of the house. Members of both political parties went to see him and extend greetings. Half an hour before noon there was not an empty seat in the galleries and long lines had formed in the corridors.

Exactly at noon Major Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house, called that body together, standing in his place directly in front of the speaker's chair, which was vacant.

The fall of the gavel marked the beginning of the fifty-ninth congress.

Declaring the house "in order," he announced prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Couden. The invocation comprehended a review of the peaceful and prosperous condition of the nation, a plea for patriotic and wise legislation and concluded with a reptition of the Lord's prayer.

A roll call by states to show the presence of a quorum was also begun.

At the conclusion of roll call, Clerk McDowell announced 264 members present, a quorum of the fifty-ninth congress.

Unanimous consent was objected to at this stage in the proceedings to place the name of Representative Marshall (N. D.), on the roll. Speaker Cannon was placed in nomination for speaker by Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), and the first applause of the session followed.

Mr. Williams (Miss.), was named on behalf of the minority by Mr. Henry (Tex.), provoking Democratic applause. Neither made nominating speeches, and the roll call for election of speaker at once proceeded, the following tellers supervising the tally sheet: Denby, (Mich.), Dickson, (Ill.); Beal, (Texas), and Webb, (N. C.).

Speaker Cannon received 243 votes and Mr. Williams 128. Clerk McDowell declared Mr. Cannon "duly elected speaker of the Fifty-ninth congress." He was brought into the hall and escorted to his chair by Representatives Wililams (Miss.), Keifer (O.), Breeland (N. Y.), and Underwood (Ala.).

The first session of the Fifty-ninth congress has been looked forward to as one likely to be more than ordinarily eventful. Pending matters of commercial and political interest have proved intensely attractive during the long recess. Columns of newspaper space have been devoted daily for many weeks to predictions of legislative battles that may be found by factions interested in the outcome of demands for railroad rate regulation or legislation on any one of a dozen public questions of equal importance.

The matters to be urged upon the attention of congress include the questions of protecting the interest of policyholders in insurance companies, statehood for the remaining territories, Panama canal construction, immigration, and the treatment of the Chinese under the present exclusion law, raising revenue against a possible deficit, control of corporations engaged in interstate business, corrupt use of money at elections, the Philippines, Santo Domingo, and other western republics, tariff questions and commercial competition with Germany, as well as the usual diversified subjects which the various executive departments annually present to be reviewed by congress.

Early in the day the lobbies of the hotels were enlivened by many visitors preparing to attend the session, and the crowds on the streets were all directed toward the big marble building on the hill.

Although admission to the galleries was by card, this did not prevent hundreds of sightseers from wandering through the corridors and inspecting the committee rooms and other points from which the general public was not barred.

The visitors were greeted with many changes both on the exterior and interior. The fingermarks of time have been scoured away in the nine months that have elapsed since the last session. The steps and walls of the outside look new, but the greatest surprise is caused by the appearanec of the interior of the building. The rotunda and dome have been scoured and burnished until nothing is left of the stains of age that have been accumulating for fifty years. While granite and marble stand out with a boldness that almost repels.

Bright new carpets have been laid on the floors of both chambers. The ceiling lighting arrangement of the senate has also been enlarged. No flags had floated over the capitol for nine months, save on national holidays, but early today they were raised over the east and west entrances. As soon as the sessions are called to order flags will be flown over the senate and house wings of the building and will be lowered when adjournment is taken.

Regular attendants at the opening sessions of congress missed the usual tributes of flowers with which friends of members have testified their admiration and esteem. These offerings frequently had been made with such generosity that, piled high upon the desks, they hid from view the statesman receiving them. A year ago a resolution was adopted prohibiting the bringing of flowers into the senate chamber and the rule has had the effect also of stopping the sending of such testimonials to the house.

Wm. E. Curtis, writing from Washington, says a hard fight on President Roosevelt's plan for making two states out of four territories is assured at the coming session of congress, New Mexico and Arizona especially resenting being made into one.

Low Rates South

On Nov. 21, Dec. 5 and 19, a BIG REDUCTION will be made in Homeseekers' Rates from points in Ohio, Illinois, Southern Michigan and from St. Louis and Louisville to points on Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and on Nov. 14 to points in Florida. Round-trip for less than one way rate. Write today for information. H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn. Desk 6.

Free Catarrh Cure

No More Bad Breath

"My New Discovery Quickly Cures Catarrh."—C. E. Gauss.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 4681 Main Street, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 4681 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Outlined by Representative—Extols Roosevelt's Democratic Principles on Rate Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Democrats of the house met at noon today in the hall of the house of representatives for the purpose of nominating candidates for speaker, clerk and other elective officers.

The atendance was not large, as quite a number of the members have not yet arrived in the city. The caucus was called to order by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, who was the chairman last year.

Representative Henry, of Texas, was elected chairman. Without preliminary business John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi, was put in nomination for speaker by Representative Smith, of Kentucky, and was unanimously nominated by the caucus. Mr. Williams addressed the meeting, making an earnest plea for harmonious action for the benefit of the party.

In his speech Mr. Williams outlined the Democratic policy especially as being opposed to any ship subsidy and in favor of strong antitrust legislation and railway rate legislation. He said he and other Democrats had been accused of following the Republican President in the matter of railway rate legislation, but declared that if a Republican President took Democratic principles that was no reason why Democrats should abandon them.

RECEIVED DOUBLE PAY

Government Official Looking for Another Job.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Julius Sternfeld, special assistant United States attorney for the middle district of Alabama, has been removed on the charge of receiving and appropriating to his own use salaries as regular assistant and as special assistant United States attorney which had been sent him through misrepresentation. Mr. Sternfeld, it is said, has accepted these two salaries since last April.

SOLDIERS TO BAKE BREAD

Practical Instructions in Cooking to Be Given.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Under a new policy decided by the war department officers of the commissary department are to be taught to bake bread, and will be given practical instructions in cooking.

Officers of the commissary department will accordingly be sent to the school of application for cavalry and field artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., for a course in the school for cooks and bakers.

They will be sent two at a time, and as they complete the course they will be sent out among the troops to instruct the soldiers.

SEED DEALERS MAKE KICK

Petition Sent to Roosevelt Protesting Against Distribution.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Thirty leading seed dealers of the country have sent President Roosevelt a petition protesting against the free distribution of seeds by members of congress, and urging him to include in his message a paragraph disapproving the present practice, and recommending that only the intent of the original act authorizing seed distribution be the future policy.

This intent, the petition says, was that the seeds should be obtained from remote corners of the earth, and be unknown to the people of this country and be for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the nation.

The petitioners allege that the present practice is a "grievous restraint of trade," and that the United States should abolish the practice as unfair, as a class legislation, antagonistically so against a branch of commerce, unbecoming a great government.

PEDDLERS SHALL PAY TAX

Important Ruling Made by Internal Revenue Department.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has issued a statement to collectors of internal revenue that there is no internal revenue special stamp tax for the peddling of alcoholic patent medicines and liquors, and directs that peddlers going over the country disposing of those things shall be required to pay a special tax at every district and separate place at which there is evidence of sales having been made.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES

Netherlands Government Making Vigorous Protest.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The acute situation between France and Venezuela has for some time past distracted attention from the quarrels which the Venezuelan government already had on hand with her neighbors.

Some diplomats here, familiar with the conditions in that part of South America, feel that in the near future other trouble may be expected and that some day the trouble between the Netherlands and Venezulea may be renewed, possibly leading to an outbreak between the two countries.

The chief complaint of the Netherlands government is the way in which the Venezuelan custom house officers exercise their right of search. It is alleged that many times without due cause, the customs officers bring Dutch ships to their ports and keep the crew practically prisoners.

The Venezuelan government on its side has made several complaints about the smuggling trade which is kept on from Curacao into the harbors of Venezuela and which consists chiefly of fire arms. For the last thirty years there has been a law in Curacao forbidding the exportation of firearms, but the large colony of Venezuelan political exiles who come to the island to be near their old home and still be free to make new plots against President Castro make it extremely difficult for the Dutch authorities to enforce that law.

From both sides protests have been made, but it is charged the Venezuelan government has followed the same course as in most of its diplomatic enterprises and the Dutch demands have never been fully answered.

The Dutch newspapers have begun to insist upon more vigorous action by their government and it is felt here that after the French matter has been settled this will probably be the next trouble in the Caribbean sea.

HAYESHADNARROWESCAPE

Unknown Assailant—Mistook Major for the President.

Washington, Dec. 4.—As President Roosevelt's special train was passing through North Philadelphia Saturday evening, en route to Washington, some unknown person threw a mason's plumb bob through one of the windows of the combination car Salvini. The implement was of iron and weighed about two and a half pounds.

It fell at the feet of Major Webb Hayes, a son of the late President Hayes, who was a passenger on the train. Fragments of broken glass fell on Major Hayes, but he was in no wise injured. The car Salvini was the forward car of the train and might easily have been mistaken for the President's private car. Major Hayes was sitting at the window reading. A profile view of him is not at all unlike that of the President.

No clew to the thrower of the missile was obtained, although the incident was reported to the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia and the statement was made tht it would be investigated thoroughly.

NOT OPPOSING ROOSEVELT

Switchmen's Union of North America Remaining Quiet.

Buffalo, Dec. 2. — The Switchmen's Union of North America is not in the movement launched by railroad brotherhoods in Chicago for the purpose of opposing government regulation of traffic rates, according to an interview with F. T. Hawley, grand master of that organization. Mr. Hawley says he believes the railroad employes do not clearly understand President Roosevelt's attitude on the subject.

"The Switchmen's union is taking no active part in this movement, although we are naturally interested," he said. "We are not opposing Mr. Roosevelt's idea of rate legislation because we believe that it is generally misunderstood and not aimed to pull down the rates, but to overcome rebates and prevent discrimination.

"We believe that a way to adjust these matters will be arranged without necessarily reducing wages.

"We do not believe that the government should control the rates of railroad absolutely," he continued, "because we believe a man engaged in business should have something to say of the price of the products or that business, and the government should not have therefore absolute power to regulate rates, unless it assumes control of the roads."

Grand Master Hawley added that he did not think the government should attempt to reduce the rates without giving the owners a voice in the matter. He suggested that the state commerce commission and a committee of the traffic managers of the railroad ought to be able to meet jointly and adjust the rates.

LANE GETS APPOINTMENT

Roosevelt Fills Vacancy in Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senators Perkins and Flint, of California, called on the President today to discuss with him the appointment of a successor to Former Governor Fifer, of Illinois, on the interstate commerce commission.

At the conclusion of the conference the announcement was made that the President would appoint Franklin Lane, of San Francisco, to the vacancy created by Mr. Fifer's resignation, which takes effect January 1st, next.

U. S. SENATOR IS FINED

Printed Certain Cartoons in Two Denver Papers.

Denver, Nov. 30.—United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson has been held by the Colorado supreme court to be in contempt of court for printing certain cartoons and editorials in his two newspapers and was fined $1,000, the senator to be committed to jail until the fine should be paid.

Subsequently the court ordered a stay of execution for 60 days, pending an appeal by Senator Patterson to the supreme court of the United States.

CHILDREN BUILT

The Certain Way to Grow Healthy, Sturdy Children Is by Intelligent Feeding.

An Iowa mother tells of the naturally correct instinct of her 5-year-old boy. She says he thinks there is nothing equal to Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"When he was a little baby he was puny and pale, and to find the right food to properly nourish him was a difficult problem. When he got to be about 12 months old we commenced using Grape-Nuts food in our family and I began feeding him a little moistened with milk. We all liked Grape-Nuts, but he liked it especially well.

"It agreed with him. He began to grow plump and rosy, and for years he has scarcely eaten a breakfast without a dish of Grape-Nuts, and he usually eats nothing else. He wants it and will take no substitute. He has never been sick and today is a remarkably robust child with a fine muscular development, and a quick, active brain—by far the healthiest and strongest, even if he is the youngest, of my five children.

"All this I attribute to his regular use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Your Money Back

If You are Not Satisfied.

Send us $3.20 and we will ship you, in a plain sealed case with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE or BOURBON, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your friends sample it, let your doctor test it—in fact, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, then ship it back to us AT OUR EXPENSE and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. Isn't that a fair offer? YOU don't risk a cent, and don't have to pay a cent if you don't keep the goods. Remember that back of our offer is a company with a capital of $500,000.00 paid in full and the proud reputation of 39 years of continued success.

HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"I have found HAYNER WHISKEY to be very pleasant and palatable and possessed of qualities that commend it for the table or sick room."

T. C. Platt,
United States Senator from New York.

HAYNER WHISKEY goes straight to you from our distillery, so that you are sure it's pure. You get it at the distiller's price and save the dealers' big profits.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mexico, Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$15.20** by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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4400 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED, 1866.

HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE
THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY DISTILLERS

CUBA IS WHOLE THING

Secretary Root Writes Band of American Colonists as to Territorial Government.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The administration has dashed the hopes of the little band of American colonists on the Isle of Pines, who have been working toward the separation of the island from Cuba and its inclusion in the United States when Secretary Root, after consultation with the President, made public the text of a letter which he had addressed to Charles Raynard, president of the American club of the Isle of Pines, defining the attitude of the United States government toward the proposed formation of a territorial government for the island as a part of the United States.

The secretary was most pointed in the statements in his letter, which is as follows:

"I have received your letter of October 25th in which you say: 'Kindly advise me at your earliest convenience the necessary procedure to establish a territorial form of government for the Isle of Pines, West Indies, U. S. A.'

"It is not part of the duty of the secretary of state to give advice upon such subjects. I think it proper, however, to answer your inquiry so far as it may be necessary to remove an error under which you appear to rest concerning the status of the Isle of Pines and your rights as residents of that island.

"There is no procedure by which you and your associates can lawfully establish a territorial government in that island. The island is lawfully subject to the control and government of the Republic of Cuba, and you and your associates are bound to render obedience to the laws of that country so long as you remain in the island.

"If you fail in that obedience you will be justly liable to prosecution in the Cuban courts and to such punishment as may be provided by the laws of Cuba for such offense as you commit. You are not likely to have any greater power in the future. The treaty now pending before the senate, if approved by that body, will relinquish all claim of the United States to the Isle of Pines. In my judgment the United States has no substantial claim to the Isle of Pines. The treaty merely accords to Cuba what is hers in accordance with international law and justice.

"At the time of the treaty of peace, which ended the war between the United States and Spain, the Isle of Pines was, and has been for several centuries, a part of Cuba. I have no doubt whatever that it continues to be a part of Cuba, and that it is not and never has been territory of the United States.

"This is the view with which President Roosevelt authorized the pending treaty and Mr. Hay signed it and I expect to urge its confirmation. Nor would the rejection of the pending treaty put an end to the control of Cuba over the isle. A treaty directly contrary to the one now pending would be necessary to do that and there is not the slightest prospect of such a treaty being made. You may be quite sure that Cuba will never consent to give up the Isle of Pines, and that the United States will never try to compel her to give it up against her will.

"Very respectfully,
"ELIHU ROOT."

ROOSEVELT'S THANKSGIVING.

Red Hill, Va., Dec. 1.—President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and several of their children spent Thanksgiving at Mrs. Roosevelt's new country home, "Plain Dealing," in the southern part of Albemarle county. The party arrived on a train over the Southern railway. Their coming was entirely unexpected and their plans for a holiday outing had been carefully guarded. The party will remain at "Plain Dealing" until this afternoon, returning then to Washington. Saturday the President will go to Princeton to witness the army and navy football game.

PRESSING TAGGART CHARGE

Efforts to Have Major Court-martialed Being Pushed.

Washington, Dec. 4.—James H. Shields of Chicago, brother-in-law of Mrs. Grace Culver Taggart, defendant in the famous Taggart divorce case, came to Washington with Congressman M. L. Smyser, of Wooster, Ohio, Mrs. Taggart's attorney, to carry this case before the war department.

Mr. Shields admitted that charges against Major Taggart, demanding a court martial, were filed with the war department by Colonel Miner within a short time after Judge Eason's decision and it is understood that Lieutenant Ryther either filed similar charges or purposes so to do within the near future. Both officers were dragged into the trial. Mr. Shields and Representative Smyser want these charges pushed. Mr. Shields said:

"Overtures looking to a compromise have been made. It has been intimated to us that if Mrs. Taggart will consent to yield all claims to the older boy, Culver, the decree will be amended as to wipe out the infidelity charge, giving the decree to Major Taggart on the grounds of excessive cruelty. But Mrs. Taggart wants a new trial and wants both her boys."

HAVANA ELECTION QUIET

Politicians Only Interested Ones--Insurrectionist Surrenders.

Havana, Dec. 1.—The weather is lowering today and rain has fallen frequently. All reports received at the palace and at the military headquarters indicate that the election everywhere is proceeding quietly. The vote in Havana this morning was small. Only slight interest is taken in the proceedings except by the regular politicians.

Robau and one remaining member of the Alquizar insurrectionary band, has appeared before the mayor of Mariano, a suburban town, and announced that he desired to be arraigned and liberated on bail. It is understood that Robau will not be prosecuted.

LADIES $1000 REWARD! I positively guarantee my Never-Failing ERGO-KOLO Remedy. Safely relieves longest, most obstinate cases of delayed Monthly Periods in 3 to 5 days without harm, pain or interference with work. Mail $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. "SPECIAL FOLDER FOR LADIES" FREE. DR. A. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Attractive Maiden, wealthy, alone and unfortunate, wishes acquaintance of honorable gentleman. Object matrimony. Address Marie, Box 107, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—LENAWEE COUNTY FARMS—best farming land in Michigan. Prices reasonable. Terms easy. G. W. & W. W. Crofoot, Adrian, Mich.

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OREGON INVESTIGATIONS

Will Assist in Pushing New Law—Bill to Investigate World's Market Conditions.

Washington, Dec. 4. — At least two bills providing for important changes in the land laws will be introduced at the approaching session of congress. One will provide for the repeal of the timber and stone act and the other will make it possible for purely agricultural land in forest reserves to be acquired by settlers under the homestead law. Representative Lacey, chairman of the house committee on public lands, will introduce both of these measures in the house.

"Since the amendment of the desert land law in 1891," said Mr. Lacey, "a majority of the land frauds have been under the forest lieu land and the timber and stone act. At the last session the forest lieu law was repealed and I think the time has come for the timber and stone act. Two years ago I introduced a bill to repeal this law and it did not get out of the committee, a majority being against it.

"Since that time the land fraud investigations in Oregon and other states have thrown much light on the workings of the timber and stone act and the necessity for its reapel is much more apparent."

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, probably will introduce in the senate this week a bill providing for the establishment of a commission to investigate market conditions throughout the world and make such deduction as will promote the export of American manufactured products. It provides for a commission of five men and the employment of experts to last three years, and to cost not more than $500,000.

It is stipulated in the title that the commission shall "consider ways and means for enlarging the export trade in cotton products and other manufactures of the United States."

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 18

All Miners In Shaft Lost Their Lives.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 2.—An explosion late last night in Mine No. 1 at Diamondville, caused a heavy loss of life. One telegram received here reports that eighteen men were killed. Another dispatch states that eighteen to twenty-five men were caught in the mine when the explosion occurred. Reports received in Salt Lake City say the explosion was caused by a "windy shot."

Through telephonic communication with the mine officers at Diamondville, it is learned that eighteen men, all who were in the mine, were killed. Nearly all of these were English miners, who came to the Wyoming mines direct from England. Five bodies have been recovered.

Had the full night shift been at work in the mine the loss of life probably would have been appalling. A "blown" shot was the cause of the disaster.

The small shift of eighteen men were working four thousand feet down in the mines, knocking down coal to be taken out by the day shift. Presumably, the men were close together in a bunch when the "blown" shot of giant powder exploded.

At the mine offices it is said that the workings are not materially damaged and that the mine will be shipping its usual output within four or five days.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Attract to yourself by constant and intelligent thought, ever increasing health, happiness and prosperity.

THURSDAY.

Refuse to look, think or be cross; instant reflection will often stifle a bitter, angry word.

FRIDAY.

Accompany your ideas with tenacity of purpose. In order to realize happiness we must make ourselves an embodiment of harmony.

SATURDAY.

All our progress is an unfolding—first an instinct, then an opinion, then a knowledge—trusting it shall ripen, and you shall know why you believe.

SUNDAY.

Seek to attain a condition of mind open to all good. Live up to a fuller application of the law of expecting a succession of the best to use and enjoy.

MONDAY.

Do not put any limit to your possibilities. With the mind clear and powerful and the body correspondingly energized, new power will come more into practical use.

TUESDAY.

Avoid unpleasant atmospheres and generate a clear-minded plane of action. If you think success, you accumulate elements of success. It comes in shape of an idea, an inspiration, an event, an opportunity.

Bags, Angels, and Conventionalities

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Some writer—I know it must have been a woman—had a little jingle in a recent number of the St. Nicholas, simply amusing upon the surface, and supposed to be for the reading of children, but there is something within which tells me that woman has suffered as I have suffered; she has carried bags of all shapes, sizes, and materials as I have carried them, in order to have a reasonable hope of reaching home with handkerchief, pocketbook, keys, gloves and whatever else she might be miserable enough to have in charge, still in her possession; and she has relieved her pent-up feelings in these little rhymes:

I.

Little Lucy Locket
 She hadn't any pocket—
No place to carry anything at all;
 While Lucy's brother Benny
 He has so very many,
In which to put his marbles, top, or ball,
 That when's he's in a hurry
 'Tis sometimes quite a worry
To find the one he wants among them all.

II.

Now why should Lucy Locket
 Not have a little pocket—
A handy little pocket in her dress?
 And why should brother Benny,
 Who doesn't need so many,
Be favored with a dozen, more or less?
 The reason, if you know it,
 Be kind enough to show it,
For really 'tis a puzzle, I confess!

The reason, Lucy Locket—and she to whom I am addressing myself is not "little," but a grown-up—the reasons are several. In the first place every woman that lives is afraid of her tailor. The look of scorn with which the suggestion of a gown with pockets would be received, is withering. Possibly a small one, a very small one, in the coat might be allowed, but no maker of suits, if truly artistic, would risk anything more, and so the woman who has ventured turns sadly away to her bags again, her only consolation being that she will wear a suit that is conventionally fashionable. For the sake of conventions, therefore, we go on without pockets, while our masculine friends rejoice in their wealth of those convenient arrangements, and in their dressing rooms is to be seen no array of bags of all shapes, makes and sizes, as are visible in ours.

Not that men are less conventional in many ways than women. I am using the word conventional instead of fashionable, because it is more inclusive. Fashions are fleeting. They come and go almost in the twinkling of an eye. Conventionalities change more leisurely. They are nearer to a fixed quantity, are of slower growth, from a firmer foundation. A departure from the conventional is a more serious thing than to defy the decrees of fashion, because it arouses more intense criticism and discussion.

It is a far cry, perhaps, from bags to angels, but the funniest thing in regard to the conventional which has come up lately is that dispute in New York as to whether the statuary angels in the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, ought to have masculine or feminine forms and faces. The building committee, made up of the clergy, affirms that they should be masculine; the sculptor maintans that the artistic conception of angels has always been feminine, and any other expression would be false. He says: "In the angel idea there is something pure and spiritual and clearly beautiful which is more compatible with woman than with man. And so artists, unanimously, so far as I know, while repressing the sex, have inevitably given to angels the face, the form, and the indefinable atmosphere of woman."

A Baltimore paper declares that the conventional angel is an idealization, anyway, but that the more natural expression upon the faces of superior beings, when contemplating frail and helpless humanity would be that of feminine tenderness and pity. And then the editor closes his discussion of the matter by soberly affirming that "to put whiskers on them would be clearly inadmissible," for "there is not the slightest allusion in the Bible to an angel with whiskers," and therefore, the conventional idea of angels would receive a shock by anything so manifestly grotesque.

The whole thing seems so farcical one does not wonder that the Woman's Journal is reminded of the famous dispute of the Middle Ages as to the number of angels that can stand on the point of a needle. And that is not much more absurd than this serious controversy over the question as to whether the conventional, up-to-date angel, should be masculine or feminine.

Are you an enemy to the conventional in life? is a question put to me frequently, and I answer:

Only so far as it includes the artificial, that which prevents freedom in seeking the highest character-development in the individual. I am reminded of the words of the author of Elizabeth's Garden, who complained bitterly of "the grim monster Conventionality, whose iron claws are forever on my shoulder, forever pulling me back from the harmless and the wholesome," and without doubt there are many other longing souls looking out of their prison houses just as Elizabeth was, full of the desire to escape from the thralldom of "the speech of people."

Yet there are conventions and conventions. Certain requirements and restrictions to which the name may be applied have grown up out of social needs. They seem to be a sort of formalism necessary for the wellbeing of society, to which it were wise to yield obedience. They should retain and express the principles that underlie them, such as purity and truth, just as the conventional in art, while purposely deviating somewhat from nature, still holds fast to the law that gives them recognition.

Many conventionalities to which we give obedience are trivial, artificial, and dwarfing in their influence upon the character. They are traditional, but none the less binding, and they take all freshness and originality out of life. It is against this artificiality that the apostles of simplicity are warring today. It may exist, as Henry Van Dyke says, in the log cabin, as well as in the elegant mansion, for there may be the same fear of offending Mrs. Grundy in the one place as in the other; the same failure to understand the essentials for real happiness and contentment.

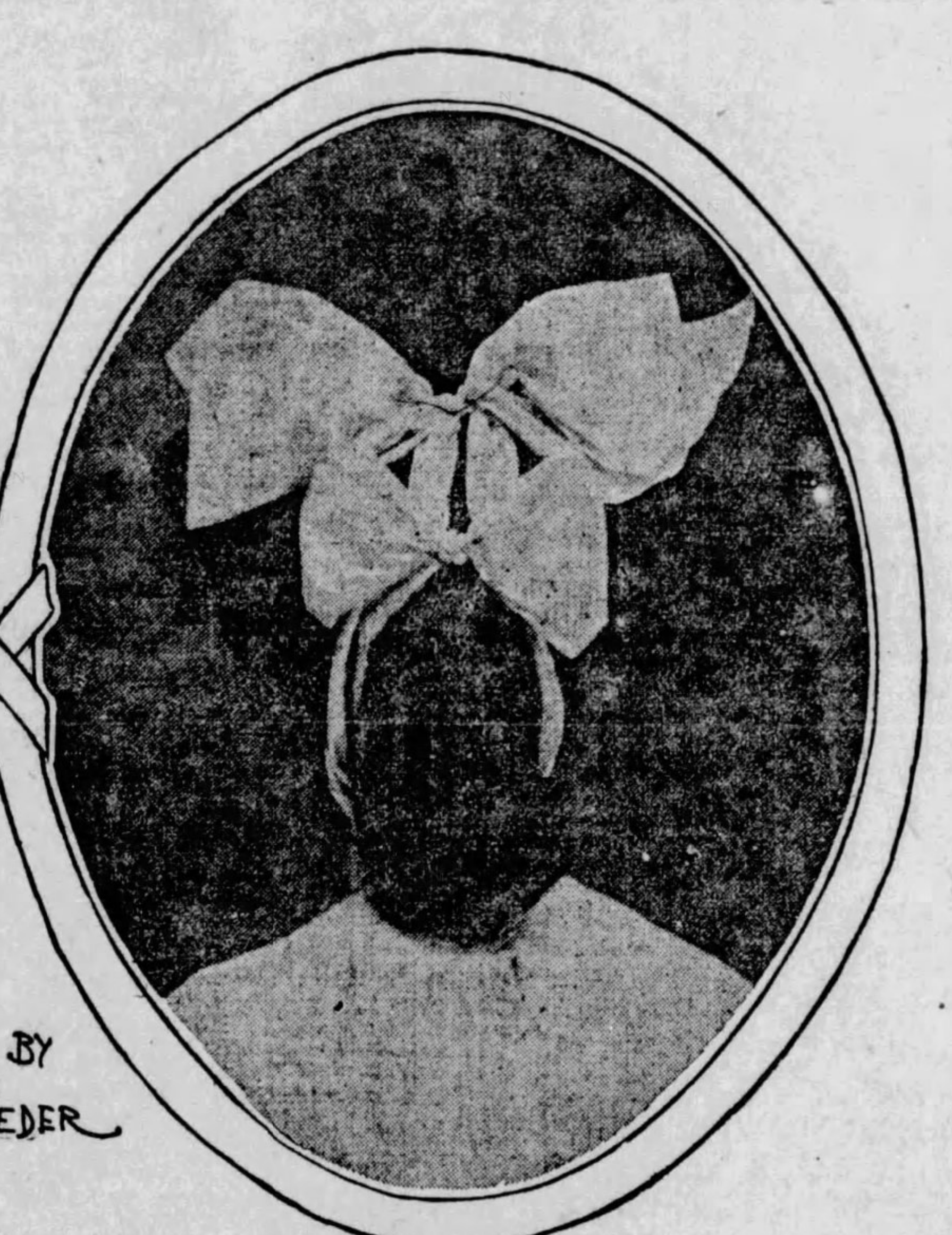
"Simplicity," writes Dr. Van Dyke, "depends in truth but little upon external things. It can live in broadcloth or homespun; it can eat white bread or black. It is not outward, but inward."

He means, of course, that the true man or the true woman does not need, and will not recognize, the conventionality that banishes freedom of thought and action, that limits growth, that holds the fear of the lash of tongues as a controlling force over "harmless and wholesome" doing. There is much that is artificial in the world of today, but there is also a constantly growing conviction that the truest happiness is to be found in the "simple life" which includes "a certain clearness of spirit to perceive the best in things and people, "to love it without fear and to cleave to it without mistrust," with a kind sincerity of speech and a gentle straightforwardness of action. There will then be no fear or dread of the "iron claws" that Elizabeth complained held her back from innocent enjoyment.

Girls' Hair Ribbons Almost Cover Their Heads

PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER

A Bow May Be Pinned At The Side.



Elaborate Ribbon Arrangement For Young Girls.

If girls take to wearing any more ribbon in their hair, heads will be presently merely a background for bright colors and hair itself will be completely hidden. In the newest arrangement for young misses whose hair is twisted into a knot into the neck the ribbon is tied in one large bow about the knot and then long ends are brought up to tie another even bigger bow on the back of the top of the head. This arrangement is one easily done and pretty if too wide ribbon is not used. The color used should match the gown or for the daytime should be black.

A distiuct pilfer from her entirely grown up sister is another bow girls of sixteen years of age may now wear. It is made of very wide ribbon and short loops with the ends slightly longer and so tied as to stand back jauntily and almost erect. It is fastened to the left side on top of the head quite after the grown up fashion.

Bows worn by very little girls have changed decidedly, for they are no longer square. Instead they have a distinct butterfly effect, gained by using ribbon four inches wide, cutting the ends into very sharp points having the loops short and the ends very little louger. In finishing the bow the ends are brought down so they form the butterfly's back wings, as it were, and point toward the child's ear or just back of it. In pink and blue the bow is particularly pretty.

Smartest fashion decrees that little girls' hair ribbons shall always match the garment worn, so that in the street it must be the same color as the hat and coat. In the house, if white frocks are being worn, a light colored bow is permissible, or else white, but little children do not wear black bows now at all.

Variety is given to tying the hair by another bow that is like a rosette. This is achieved by wide ribbon, making the loops and ends equal length and pulling them to stand up. The knots in both this and the butterfly bow should be tightly drawn if the effect is to be at all smart

The Cozy Corner

OUR SEWING CLUB.

One of the M. G. R. girls stopped in at the Cozy Corner today with a "suggestion" for a pretty and useful article which the ladies can easily make. By the way, isn't it nice to know how many are becoming interested in our "Sewing Club," and in making suggestions which are so acceptable and we hope still others will come in.

I have just run in this morning to tell you how I have made a work-apron Take a yard of gingham, or any preferred material, that is alike on both sides; take a strip off one side for the band. and two strpis one inch wide from one end. Turn up one-third of the length to make a deep pocket—like a clothes-pin apron—and sew the two-inch wide pieces across the top of the pocket and across the apron at the top of the pocket. Through the casings so made, run ribbons, or tape, for draw-strings, and finish the top of the apron with a plain band to which add a button and buttonhole.

When going to a thimble party, or the sewing circle, turn the top part down into the bag, draw up the ribbons and you have a safe and commodious bag to carry your work in. When you are ready to work, button the band around your waist and there you are with all materials at hand.—"Em T. Head."

TO ASK AND TO GIVE.

"M. B." came all the way from Oregon to ask and give information: If "A Reader" is present at the Cozy Corner club this morning, I will tell her that there is nothing so good for removing grease from carpets or clothing as benzine. Of course one must be very careful in using it to keep away from the fire. Is there any one present who can tell me how I can remove the "shine" from black cloth, the shine that comes from long wearing?

And, as if that were not enough to ask, I would like to have some one tell me how to make what is called "railroad" yeast for salt-rising bread. This recipe was much used twenty-five years ago, and helped to shorten the time required for making this bread. I will be very much obliged for any information and will come again when I have anything of interest to you.—M. B., Oregon.

JUST A "LITTLE SUGGESTION."

My "suggestion" is so small that maybe it won't do anyone any good, but I will send it hoping there may be someone who was as ignorant as I was. When pulling out the bastings of machine work, I found it very difficult to remove the knot of the thread if I happened to sew through it—as I almost always did—and I have broken and bent many a machine needle by hitting the point on a knot. And all there is to do to prevent this trouble is to take a stitch or two below the hem, or the line where the stitching will come, when you are basting the goods. I wonder I was so stupid as not to think of that sooner, it is so simple.—Henrietta B.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will someone who knows kindly tell me how two girls can start in a squab raising business, on a limited scale? We would like to know what kind of piegons to buy, what care to give them. what kind of buildings are necessary, how to secure a market for the squabs, and are they profitable? We live 100 miles from Chicago, and would like to begin our work this winter so as to be ready for the market next spring. Any information given us through The Blade will be very gratefully received and suggestions will be accepted andd followed if possible.—"A Reader of The Blade."

GOOD THINGS TO KNOW.

One who gives her name as "A Reader" happened in this morning, and as she was sitting by an "Inquirer," she told her that if she would add a few drops of turpentine and sufficient vinegar to make a paste, to her stove blacking and apply with a woolen cloth when the stove is just warm, and finish with a good polishing off with a soft brush, the result will be very satisfactory.

"Anna M." wishes to suggest to the ladies of the Cozy Corner that when they take out their window and door screens for the winter, if they will remove the accumulation of dust and then rub the wires with a cloth wet in kerosene before putting them away, the screens will come out in the spring in much better condition than if this were omitted.

WORD FOR THE EDITOR.

"Maple Leaf" is informed that there is no exchange column, or sales department in the Cozy Corner, or in any part of the Household page. Descriptious of fancy work or suggestions of any kind are received with thanks, and used exclusively for the general benefit of the readers of The Blade.

SOME HOLIDAY DISHES

The following recipes for Thanksgiving dinner were belated in reaching the Blade cook, but she gives them now, as they will do equally well for Christmas—or any other time when good, reliable recipes are wanted. The ladies who sent them will please accept thanks for their kindness.

Suet Pudding.

Shred and chop very fine enough suet to make three-fourths of a cupful; add to this one cupful each of molasses, sugar and chopped raisins, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful each of soda, cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, one cupful of hot water and four cupfuls of flour, into which has been sifted one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Steam four hours in a buttered mold. If preferred, it can be steamed in cups, for individual service, or in small molds and heated as needed.—Mrs. John Burton, Wisconsin.

Mince Meat.

Two pounds of lean beef, chopped fine; one quart of chopped apples, three cupfuls seeded raisins, half pound sliced citron, one-fourth cupful chopped, candied orange peel, grated rind and juice of one lemon and one orange, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one pound shredded and chopped suet, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful molasses, one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and allspice, one-half tablespoonful cloves and two cupfuls of sweet cider, one-half cupful vinegar. Mix thoroughly and add sufficient of the water in which the meat was boiled to make it of the right consistency.

If this is made a few weeks before it is needed and allowed to stand, covered, in a cool place, it will ripen and be much better, though it is very good if it is used immediately.—Mary B., Indiana.

Chicken Fritters.

To use the remnants of chicken or turkey—cut the meat from the bones, season well and chop in ratner coarse pieces. Stir into a regular fritter batter and fry in deep fat until brown. Another way is to chop the meat very fine and stir into a corn meal mush and fry when cold. This makes a very nice breakfast dish.—Nellie Mac, Ohio.

Washington Pie.

Make any good, layer cake recipe and fill with the following mixture between the layers when baked: Whites of two eggs beaten stiff, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, two, sour apples grated. As you add each of the ingredients, beat well, for, like:

"A woman, a dog, and a hickory tree,
The more 'tis beaten the better 'twill be."
—Amateur Cook.

Dressing for Poultry.

Plain Bread—One quart dry bread crumbs, one-half cupful melted butter, season highly with salt pepper and thyme.

Chestnut—One pint fine bread crumbs, one pint boiled chestnuts shelled and chopped fine, one-half cupful melted butter, salt, pepper and chopped parsley.

Oyster Dressing—Substitute small oysters for the chestnuts in the above recipe.

For Geese and Ducks—Chop two onions, add two cupfuls mashed potato, one cupful bread crumbs, salt, pepper and powdered sage.

Pumpkin Waffles.

Drain one cupful of mashed and seasoned pumpkin, add one beaten egg, one cupful cream or new milk, one tablespoonful melted butter, four cupfuls sifted flour, half a yeast cake dissolved in warm water. Thin with sweet milk to a rather thick batter and allow it to rise; add a teaspoonful of ginger, let it rise again for twenty minutes and pour into heated and greased waffle irons. Butter while hot and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, if liked. Serve very hot.

Some people have a decided objection to eating rabbit, especially when it is roasted and served whole. This is overcome in a most excellent and satisfactory manner in a

Rabbit Fricassee.

Prepare the rabbit as you would a chicken, for fricassee, cover with boiling water in which has been placed a heaping teaspoonful of salt, a seasoning of white pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Simmer until the meat is perfectly tender. Toast a sufficient number of slices of bread and place in a hot serving dish, placing the pieces of meat on them, and place where it will keep very hot.

Strain the liquor in which the meat was cooked, and add one cupful of hot milk, thicken with one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour, season to taste with salt and pepper, and just before pouring this sauce over the meat, pour it over a well beaten egg, stirring all of the time. Serve very hot, and no one could ask for a richer, more appetizing dish.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

If boiled or roasted meat is to be eaten cold, wrap a piece of dampened cloth around it when it is put away after cooking. It will be moister and more tender for this treatment.

Does your gravy "lump" when you are making it? Try removing the pan from the stove while you are rubbing the flour into the fat, returning it to the stove, when it is smooth, to cook.

If potatoes for baking are placed on the back of the range or in the warming oven until they are heated through, they will bake in less than half the time when placed in the oven. A gas saving hint.

The tailor-made costume with its lines of severity of plainness is the proper thing for the street. Ruffles and furbelows of lace and chiffon may be indulged in to any extent on house and reception gowns, but a perfectly plain suit is considered the thing for street or church wear. Of course there will be those who will wear anything they choose but the woman with the truest taste will avoid show and display of any kind in these two places.

Among the women who lead a "strenuous" life may be counted Mrs. Mary Becker Greene, who learned and passed the examination for a pilot's license, which was granted her in 1895, and a year later she was granted a commander's license by the United States government. She is in command of a steamer on the Ohio river and in addition to her cares as commander finds plenty of time to devote to her husband and three children, to whom she is "the best mother ever was."

Another "new" woman is Miss Lillian M. Small, who lives the year around, as marine observer for the government, at North Truro in the Cape Cod Highlands. Her work is to scan the ocean at all times and learn all that is possible of the many boats constantly passing up and down the coast, noting flag and name of each. Half hourly compilations of these facts are telegraphed to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and from there all over the world.

Never fold a down quilt when putting it away for the summer. Roll it loosely and cover with muslin or paper, tie and hang up by the end in a clean, dark closet away from the dust. If there are not moth eggs in it when it is so put away, it will come out all right in the fall.

Diluted listerine sprayed into the nose will break up a cold in the head, and if used to spray the throat, will often cure a sore throat.

Table cloths should be marked with one letter—or a monogram if preferred—the letters to be about three inches long and placed near the center of the table where they will show, but not be covered by the centerpiece. The embroidery for table linen of all kinds should be done in white, raised work, the letters being well padded before they are worked.

A bride does not call until she is called on. If cards are sent her at any but her at home days, she sends cards in return, but does not make a personal call except in return for a personal call.

A smelling and tasting contest affords great amusement to a party of young people. Have arranged on a table a number of different articles and after blindfolding the person let him taste or smell of each in turn, and then tell what he has tasted or smelled. The prize goes to the one who gives the largest correct list of articles on the table.

In the country where apples are plenty, and are bound to spoil before they are eaten, the careful housewife dries those that may have a decayed speck on them. A very easy way of drying these is to have an old wire window screen fastened by cords so as to hang directly over the kitchen stove, and high enough so it will not interfere with the use of the top of the stove. Spread the fruit on this and it will use the extra heat from the daily fire to dry the apples in much less time than when they are spread on tins and dried in the oven.

M. G. R.

Some of us who have been a long time with the M. G. R. will remember—very pleasantly—a certain "Fairy Flora" who used to send us her fairy gifts in the form of letters. Can you judge of the surprise and pleasure it was to Miss Prudence when this same Fairy Flora came into the circle once more:

Dear M. G. R.'s, you really cannot imagine how I've missed your letters this long time, for my mother and I have been lingering on the beach longer than usual, but while the seashore is a fine place for fun, yet home is the place for comfort, and I am really glad to be there once more.

I had one great pleasure, and a very happy surprise, while traveling this summer. In the vestibule of a dining car I found a copy of the Weekly Blade, and to read your letters was almost as good as meeting you personally. I was surprised, however, at so few letters. I fear some of us are just a little, teeny weeny bit negligent about writing. (No, not "me".) I suppose that many of our number being school teachers, it makes a difference, as they are very busy just now. Such a pity they cannot find a little time for writing to us, as teachers, usually, are very interesting correspondents, except when they are old maids, as well as teachers. But even then they are very nice. There's one at this hotel where I am staying, and this afternoon, when some of the girls were playing basketball, she came out—as did others—to watch us, and she brought with her a pitcher of ice water and a bottle of ammonia. We named her the Good Samaritan at once.

Miss Davis, I am sure your letters are appreciated, even by those "cranks," but crankiness isn't catching, nor will it rub off, so such folks are harmless. Hoping the members will give the club more of their time—as I am going to do—I wish you good-night.—Fairy Flora.

"Olive Branch" comes today with a basket full of "bouquets" for us:

This is a lovely afternoon and as there is nothing especial demanding my attention, I will spend a part of my leisure in visiting with you.

I enjoyed the reception very much, but have been so busy since that I have not been able even to make my "party call." "Zack Stubbs" secured such very reasonable rates for us that no one needed to remain at home on account of the railroad fare, but in spite of this, I missed several which I had hoped to see.

"Indiana Wabash," the musical program was excellent, and "Miss Hazy's" table decorations were as beautiful as if they had been especially for the bride and groom—Mr. and Mrs. Sunflower Kid.

"New England Girl," we don't envy you for carrying the "ambril" over our Chaperon, only the "real" picture and the pleasant visit with her.

"Theresa Thorn" you are a lucky girl; we can hardly expect Miss Prudence to give us the special help she did you, but I am sure we would all appreciate it if she would sometime give us instruction—through the column—as to preparing manuscript, etc., and point out the most common errors she observes in our letters.

"Missie," we were pleased to read one of your nice letters again, and wish other long absent friends would follow your example.

Mr. Whisner, it was because I did think how much it means to write a story worth reading, that I suggested your writing one for us. I agree with you that a story should contain the "golden grain," but often "an enemy comes and sows tares" in the form of evil and worthless books and together they must grow until we learn to discriminate between the good and the bad.

We are commanded to "offer the sacrifice of praise continually; that is the fruit of our lips. An author has an opportunity to do this when he gives to the world pure thoughts, golden grain sown in fields far and wide for the Lord of the Harvest.

"Toil on for truth and right, nor cower
 To evil. And the mighty train
Thy work shall win the victor's power
 And thou shalt reap the gilden grain."

"Little My," everyone of us needs to follow your plan and be always "trying to do better."

I think if we follow Cleo Davis' plan of sending letters to others than our personal friends we shall need a great deal of tact and thoughtfulness, not only as to what we write, but we must also consider how it will be received by the recipient. I have had an experience of this kind where I unintentionally must have hurt the person's feelings and have never been able to learn just how. So we must remember that a word once spoken can never be recalled. As I am neither sick, nor unhappy, I do not suppose any M. G. R. will write me a "nice, cheery letter," but I mention this because it may be useful to you.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR OCT.

New Work........ .... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions...... ....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in the Isle of Wight, June 13, 1795, his father being the collector of the port of Cowes. He entered Winchester college at the age of twelve, leaving it four years later to enter Oxford university, from which place of learning he took a first-class degree when twenty-one years old. For some time he was troubled with religious doubts, but these were cleared away, and he not only became an ordained minister in the Church of England, but he also married a clergyman's daughter. He became master of Rugby school in August, 1828, and because of the radical changes for the better which he made there, it has been said: "He changed the face of education all through the public schools of England." He remained at the head of Rugby until his death, which occurred suddenly in 1842. His remains lie at rest under the altar of the chapel at Rugby.

BUCKEYE JR.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

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X X X X O X X X X
  X X X O X X X
    X X O X X
      X O X
        O
      X O X
    X X O X X
  X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X
```

1.—A member of a very ancient secret order.
2.—The first day of each month among the Romans.
3.—To divide in two equal parts.
4.—To mimic.
5.—A vowel.
6.—A wild animal.
7.—To be in great fear.
8.—Inebriated.
9.—A wild animal.

Centrals give the name of that one of the nine muses especially invoked as the goddess of tragedy.

HAWKEYE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the length of the sides of an octagon inscribed within a circle 20 inches in diameter?

MILTON.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a retired place and leave the shrew-mouse.

Behead anything useless and leave an African bird the size of a crow.

Behead darkness and leave a kind of puzzle.

Behead estimation and leave to shackle.

Behead the base of a column or wall and leave "bustle."

Behead a "salt" used in medicine and art and leave the chimney of a cottage.

Behead the partition between the nostrils and leave a Hebrew measure.

Behead a variety of Titanic ore and leave a song bird of the finch family.

Behead gloomy and leave a game of cards.

Decapitated letters give the name of a 'Cademite much talked about in the M. G. R.

PAULINE.

Who can tell us anything about the ancient "blunderbuss"?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—

"A woman is like to—but stay!
What a woman is like, who can say?
There's no living with, or without one,
She's like nothing on earth but—a woman."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of November 23.

1.—Geo. Louis Le Clerc, Comte de Buffon.

2.—30 and 40 ft. (See Chat.)

3.—Words forming cross: Actuate, in-urned, granite.

4.—Thunderstorms.

5.—Blue Stocking is a name applied to learned and literary ladies, who display their acquirements in a vain and pedantic manner, to the neglect of womanly duties and graces. The name is derived from a literary society formed in London about the year 1780, which included both men and women. A gentleman of the name of Stillingfleet, who was in the habit of wearing blue stockings, was a distinguished member of this society, hence the name.

6.—Bevil Higgons wrote—

"When headstrong Passion gets the reins of Reason,
The force of nature, like a too strong gale,
For want of ballast, oversets the vessel."

Chat.

The solution sent by Buckeye Jr. to his problem answered today is this: The perimeter equals 140 ft., then 1 side plus 1 end equals 70 ft. The sq. of 70 minus the sq of 50, divided by 2 equals 1200 sq. ft. Area. The sq. rt. of the sq. of (70) minus 4 (1200) equals 10 ft., the difference in the length of the side and end. 70 minus 10 equals 60 or length of ends. 60 divided by 2 equals 30, length of 1 end. 30 plus 10 equals 40, length of side.

The lessons recited last week are credited today with those "handed in" this morning.

The class consisted of Iowa Idea, Pauline, Lewis Anderson, E. G. R., W. P. E., Mrs. Mary Wilcox and E. Sugden

Iowa Idea makes a handsome apology to Buckeye Jr. and the class for his error in criticising Buckeye's problem. He says:

"My answer was not correct as I omitted the decimals, but my method was correct. Hoping the annoyance following my mistake may be of benefit to the whole class, I beg pardon of all concerned."

E. G. R., thank you for the pleasant letter. Look for it in M. G. R.

Owing to an oversight, the Bannership for September was not announced at the proper time

It was won by Buckeye Jr. for most new work used, and W. P. E. for the greatest number or solutions sent in.

The same pupils have carried off the honors for October, as will be seen at the head of the Column today.

Isn't this getting monotonous, girls? Why do not you break up the combination and make one of your own?

WHICH ONE WAS KEPT?

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
 And grandmamma said with a frown—
"It will never do to keep them both,
 The black one we'd better drown.

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
 "One kitten's enough to keep;
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late,
 And time you were fast asleep."

The morrow dawned, and rosy and sweet
 Came little Bess from her nap;
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room
 And look in grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandmamma, with a smile,
 From the rocking chair where she sat;
"God has sent you two little sisters,
 Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,
 With their wee heads, yellow and brown,
And then to grandmamma soberly said,
 "Which one are you going to drown?"

—Lillian Street.

A GOLD MEDAL

I shall never forget a lesson I received when at school at A. We saw a boy named Watson driving a cow to pasture. In the evening he drove her back again, we did not know where, and this was continued several weeks.

The boys attending the school were nearly all sons of wealthy parents, and some of them were dunces enough to look with disdain on a scholar who had to drive a cow.

With admirable good nature Watson bore all their attempts to annoy him.

"I suppose, Watson," said Jackson, another boy, one day, "I suppose your father intends to make a milkman of you?"

"Why not?" asked Watson.

"Oh, nothing. Only don't leave much water in the cans after you rinse them—that's all."

The boys laughed, and Watson, not in the least mortified, replied: "Never fear. If ever I am a milkman, I'll give good measure and good milk."

The day after this conversation there was a public examination, at which ladies and gentlemen from the neighboring towns were present, and prizes were awarded by the principal of our school, and both Watson and Jackson received a creditable number, for, in respect to scholarship, they were about equal. After the ceremony of distribution, the principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost as because the instances were rare which rendered its bestowal proper. It was the prize of heroism. The last medal was awarded about three years ago to a boy in the first class who rescued a poor girl from drowning.

The principal then said that, with the permission of the company, he would relate a short anecdote.

"Not long since, some boys were flying a kite in the street just as a poor lad on horseback rode by on his way to the mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home and confined some weeks to his bed. Of the boys who had unintentionally caused the disaster none followed to learn the fate of the wounded lad. There was one boy, however, who witnessed the accident from a distance, who not only went to make inquiries but sayed to render service.

"This boy soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a poor widow whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a cow of which she was the owner. She was old and lame, and her grandson on whom she depended to drive her cow to the pasture was now helpless with his bruises. 'Never mind, good woman,' said the boy; 'I will drive the cow.'

"But his kindness did not stop there. Money was wanted to get articles from the apothecary. 'I have money that my mother sent me to buy a pair of boots with,' said he, 'but I can do without them for awhile.' 'Oh, no,' said the old woman, 'I can't consent to that; but here is a pair of heavy boots that I bought for Thomas, who can't wear them. If you would only buy these we should get on nicely.' The boy bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has worn them up to this time.

"Well, when it was discovered by the other boys at the school that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His cowhide boots in particular were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never shunning observation, driving the widow's cow and wearing his thick boots. He never explained why he drove the cow, for he was not inclined to make a boast of his charitable motives. It was by mere accident that his kindness and self-denial were discovered by his teacher.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you—was there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Watson, do not get out of sight behind the blackboard. You were not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of praise."

As Watson, with blushing cheeks, came forward, a round of applause spoke the general approbation, and the medal was presented to him amid the cheers of the audience.—The Children's Own.

BROTHER DIXIE AND PAPA.
—From The Cat Journal, Palmyra, N. Y.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Railway Rate Legislation and Labor Question Prominent.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt today submitted his annual message to congress. It is in part as follows:

Washington, Dec. 4.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man cannot avail; in times of flood or drouth human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt all of us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wageworker, business man or professional man.

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man who, by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity, who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men, does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large.

"The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

AN AGE OF COMBINATION

Big Corporations Should Be Held Accountable to Government.

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

So long as the finances of the nation are kept upon an honest basis, no other question of internal economy with which the congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our notional constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by a proper amendment of the constitution. It would obviously be unwise to endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result cannot be obtained under the constitution as it now is. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

OVERCAPITALIZATION.

"It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The department of justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the antitrust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition.

"Of these abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train; for such overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic; it always conceals the true relation of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction or in limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift, and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies—for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the national government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in the interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

STOP ALL REBATING.

"I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting, and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

"The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the congress. If given to the present interstate commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal.

RATE LEGISLATION.

"In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum; and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it; and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS.

"Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately, the arrangement resulting to the profit of the one shipper and the one railroad and to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages, or of a concession, a free pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is illegal. It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate; this would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

THE BEST REGULATION.

"The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit, under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public. But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above; and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate, after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

"All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates, and agreements affecting rates, are concerned.

EXPEDITIOUS ACTION.

"I urge upon the congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

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"Let me most earnestly say that these recommendations are not made in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. On ethical grounds, on grounds of right, such hostility would be intolerable; and on grounds of mere national self-interest we remember that such hostility would tell against the welfare not merely of some few rich men, but of a multitude of small investors, a multitude of railway employes, wage workers, and most severely against the interest of the public as a whole. I believe that on the whole our railroads have done well and not ill; but the railroad men who wish to do well should not be exposed to competition with those who have no such desire, and the only way to secure this end is to give to some government tribunal the power to see that justice is done by the unwilling exactly as it is gladly done by the willing.

Moreover, if some government body is given increased power the effect will be to furnish authoritative answer on behalf of the railroad whenever irrational clamor against it is raised, or whenever charges made against it are disproved. I ask this legislation not only in the interest of the public but in the interest of the honest railroad man and the honest shipper alike, for it is they who are chiefly jeoparded by the practices of their dishonest competitors. This legislation should be enacted in a spirit as remote as possible from hysteria and rancor. If we of the American body politic are true to the traditions we have inherited we shall always scorn any effort to make us hate any man because he is rich, just as much as we should scorn any effort to make us look down upon or treat contemptuously any man because he is poor.

CHARACTER, NOT WEALTH

"We judge a man by his conduct—that is, by his character—and not by his wealth or intellect. If he makes his fortune honestly, that is no just cause of quarrel with him. Indeed, we have nothing but the kindliest feelings of admiration for the successful business man who behaves decently, whether he has made his success by building or managing a railroad or by shipping goods over that railroad.

"The big railroad men and big shippers are simply Americans of the ordinary type who have developed to an extraordinary degree certain great business qualities. They are neither better nor worse than their fellow-citizens of smaller means. They are merely more able in certain lines and therefore exposed to certain peculiarly strong temptations. These temptations have not sprung newly into being; the exceptionally successful among mankind have always been exposed to them; but they have grown amazingly in power as a result of the extraordinary development of industrialism along new lines, and under these new conditions, which the lawmakers of old could not foresee and therefore could not provide against, they have become so serious and menacing as to demand entirely new remedies. It is in the interest of the best type of railroad man and the best type of shipper no less than of the public that there should be governmental supervision and regulation of these great business operations, for the same reason that it is in the interest of the corporation which wishes to treat its employes aright that there should be an effective employers' liability act, or an effective system of factory laws to prevent the abuse of women and children.

"All such legislation frees the corporation that wishes to do well from being driven into doing ill, in order to compete with its rival, which prefers to do ill. We desire to set up a moral standard. There can be no delusion more fatal to the nation than the delusion that the standard of profits, of business prosperity, is sufficient in judging any business or political question—from rate legislation to municipal government. Business success, whether for the individual or for the nation, is a good thing only so far as it is accompanied by and develops a high standard of conduct—honor, integrity, civic courage. The kind of business prosperity that blunts the standard of honor, that puts an inordinate value on mere wealth, that makes a man ruthless and conscienceless in trade and weak and cowardly in citizenship, is not a good thing at all, but a very bad thing for the nation. This government stands for manhood first and for business only as an adjunct of manhood.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR ALL

"The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has taken place during the last half century has been the most important factor in the growth of the new industrial conditions. Most emphatically we do not wish to see the man of great talents refused the reward for his talents. Still less do we wish to see him penalized; but we do desire to see the system of railroad transportation so handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak man. We wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big shipper. In the old days the highway of commerce, whether by water or by a road on land, was open to all; it belonged to the public and the traffic along it was free. At present the railway is this highway, and we must do our best to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Unlike the old highway it is a very difficult and complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be managed by private individuals than by the government. But it can only be so managed on condition that justice is done the public.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

"It is because, in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in the country entail far-reaching disaster, that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan, the benefits will develop gradually and not rapidly.

"Finally, we must clearly understand that the public servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men can not in the long run be secured; and they must possess a lofty probity which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men as at the thought of anything even remotely resembling subserviency to rich men.

"But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even-handed justice, and the fertility of resource, which we like to think of as typically American, and which will in the end achieve good results in this as in other fields of activity. The task is a great one and underlies the task of dealing with the whole industrial problem. But the fact that it is a great problem does not warrant us in shrinking from the attempt to solve it."

LABOR QUESTION SERIOUS

Courts Should Not Be Deprived of Power to Issue Injunctions.

"The national government has as a rule but little occasion to deal with the formidable group of problems connected more or less directly with what is known as the labor question, for in the great majority of cases these problems must be dealt with by the state and municipal authorities and not by the national government. The national government has control of the District of Columbia, however, and it should see to it that the city of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public playgrounds, proper regulation of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, a proper system of education, a proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the district. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abuses in the employment of women and children in the district. These will be useful chiefly as object lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real national value.

"There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. This remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered.

"What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be use as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

MAN'S WORTH AS MAN.

"The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting, and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employe, capitalist and wageworker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs.

"There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and farseeing men should join in warring against it whenever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wage-worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law.

"Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law, each man, if he be really a good citizen, must show broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wageworker should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish.

INSURANCE SUPERVISION

Congress Is Asked to Consider This Question.

"The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended 'that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance.'

"Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large, and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic but practical.

"There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley the state department exercised its influence, through diplomatic channels, to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American insurance companies.

"These negotiations illustrated the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE

Readjustment of the Laws is Probably Necessary.

"There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires of the people as a whole; for needs and desires are not necessarily identical.

"Of course no change can be made in lines beneficial to or desired by one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several states, as represented in the congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased.

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If you are a sufferer we advise you to write to the address below and you will receive a regular course of treatment free (not a sample of patent medicine.) The advice of the famous discoverer goes free with the remedy. Write just now, you will get the remedy which is guaranteed to cure. FREE by return mail. You will be under no obligation in accepting this offer; you have nothing to pay for, either now or later, and you can get quick relief and test the marvelous remedy absolutely free. Address Laboratory 38.

National Med. Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves.

"Having in view even larger considerations of policy than those of a purely economic nature, it would, in my judgment, be well to endeavor to bring about closer commercial connections with the other peoples of this continent. I am happy to be able to announce to you that Russia now treats us on the most-favored-nation basis."

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

"In political campaigns in a country as large and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, and some of large size, must be made, and, as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides

"It is entirely proper both to give and receive them, unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper but criminal. It will undoubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct; but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to and expended by the candidates or committees of any political parties the result can not but be wholesome.

"All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices acts."

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Laws for Its Regulation Should Be Strengthened.

"The question of immigration is of vital interest to this country. In the year ending June 30, 1905, there came to the United States 1,026,000 alien immigrants. In other words, in the single year that has just elapsed there came to this country a greater number of people than came here during the one hundred and sixty-nine years of our colonial life, which intervened between the first landing at Jamestown and the Declaration of Independence. It is clearly shown in the report of the commissioner-general of immigration that while much of this enormous immigration is undoubtedly healthy and natural, a considerable proportion is undesirable from one reason or another; moreover, a considerable proportion of it, probably a very large proportion, including most of the undesirable class, does not come here of its own initiative, but because of the activity of the agents of the large transportation companies.

"As I said in my last message to the congress, we can not have too much immigration of the right sort, and we should have none whatever of the wrong sort. Of course it is desirable that even the right kind of immigration should be properly distributed in this country. We need more of such immigration for the south; and special effort should be made to secure it.

"Perhaps it would be possible to limit the number of immigrants allowed to come in any one year to New York and other northern cities, while leaving unlimited the number allowed to come to the south; always provided, however, that a stricter effort is made to see that only immigrants of the right kind come to our country anywhere. In actual practice it has proved so difficult to enforce the immigration laws where long stretches of frontier marked by an imaginary line alone intervene between us and our neighbors that I recommend that no immigrants be allowed to come in from Canada and Mexico, save natives of the two countries themselves.

"As much as possible should be done to distribute the immigrants upon the land and keep them away from the congested tenement-house districts of the great cities. But distribution is a palliative, not a cure. The prime end is to keep out all immigrants who will not make good American citizens. The laws now existing for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants should be strengthened.

"Adequate means should be adopted, enforced by sufficient penalties, to compel steamship companies engaged in the passenger business to observe in good faith the law which forbids them to encourage or solicit immigration to the United States.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

"But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds — not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers, and the like, of other nations.

"Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested."

ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD

"I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay; and the advisability of making the four territories into two states has been clearly established.

"In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

"The American people is pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge.

"Gratifying progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the canal zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitated first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode, have been applied on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

"In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employes and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created, hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

"What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of $10,000,000, out of the $135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies; and there will be demoralization of the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the secretary of war and the commission.

"THEORDORE ROOSEVELT."

The White House, December 5, 1905.

M'CALLS WON'T RESIGN

Fields Let Out; Sullivan His Successor—Smith Resigns, Adrian Iselin Also.

New York, Dec. 2.—Andrew C. Fields, formerly head to the supply department of the Mutual Life Insurance company, who maintained a house at Albany during several sessions of the state legislature, is no longer connected with that company.

Frederick Cromwell, the temporary president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, has announced that W. S. Sullivan, formerly in the advertising department of the Mutual, has been appointed head of the supply department. It is understood that Mr. Fields will not return to be examined by the insurance investigating committee.

Charles J. Smith, head of the Mutual Life Insurance company's press bureau, and who is paid $8,000 a year, has tendered his resignation to Mr. Cromwell, but it has not been accepted. Mr. Smith testified recently that he caused many reports of the insurance investigation to be published in the newspaper at from $1 to $2 a line.

Mr. Cromwell also announced that Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., who has been a director of the company since 1893, has resigned as director.

John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life Insurance company, and son of John A. McCall, the president, denied today the report that he and his father were to retire from their offices in the company in January.

AMERICANS IN HAVANA

Seeking to Have Squiers' Resignation Reconsidered.

Havana, Dec. 2.—The governors of the American club met last night to reconsider the resignation of Herbert G. Squiers as minister to Cuba. It was unanimously resolved to send a cablegram to Mr. Root, secretary of state, respectfully suggesting "on behalf of the majority of the American business interests in Cuba, that the information at hand here indicates that the American government may be acting under a misapprehension regarding the facts.

"We urge," the cablegram says, "an investigation of facts and offer our services, with no desire to interfere, except for the information of your government in investigating the rumors and in determining the said facts. We believe this to be only justice to the Americans in Cuba as well as to the Cuban government and to any future American minister."

The cablegram is signed by Edmund Vaughan, president of the club, who is also president of the National bank of Cuba.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST

Steamer Goes Ashore Off Amherst Harbor.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 5.—Thirteen lives were lost in the wreck of the steamer Lunenberg, which went ashore yesterday off Amherst Harbor, Magdalene Islands. A dispatch to that effect was received here today from Meat Cove, near the scene of the wreck, by Leslie, Hart & Son, owners of the steamer.

The steamer had a crew of seventeen, and probably carried several passengers, including Mr. Leslie, a member of the Canadian parliament, and a member of the firm which owns the vessel.

CONGRESSMAN DEFIES ARREST.

Havana, Dec. 4.—Congressman Guerra, who has been missing for several days, and who, it is alleged, has been trying to organize an insurrectionary movement, appeared in the town of Pinar Del Rio yesterday afternoon with two companions. The latter were arrested, arraigned and released on bail. The congressman is exempt from arrest.

3 Bottles Whiskey FREE

and Six Full Quarts Carolina Whiskey

For $2.95 Express Paid

We prepay all the charges to any Southern or Adams Express office. Buyers east of Mississippi River, located at points reached by some other express line must remit 50c extra, or $3.45 for the six quarts, charges prepaid. **Carolina Whiskey will give excellent satisfaction.** It is a well aged article and in our estimation, far superior to the decoctions and mixtures sold by irresponsible mail order whiskey houses, at $3.00 to $3.50 per gallon. We make a special price on EXTRA CAROLINA WHISKEY to show we are not afraid of any kind of competition.

3 SAMPLE BOTTLES FREE Cut out the above announcement and return it with your order for 6 full quarts and we will send in the same box, complimentary, a sample bottle of each, "Zulieka," "Gold Band" and "Casper's 12 Year Old" White Corn.

Remit Cash with Order and Address

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LARGEST AND LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.

Authorized Capital $500,000. Refer to all Banks and Business Houses Here.

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS

Supt. Drake Wants All Insurance Companies Examined.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Regular examinations of life and fire insurance companies, in the light of the insurance developments in New York, and a general revision of the insurance laws for the national capital are recommended by Superintendent of Insurance Drake in his annual report to the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Superintendent Drake says: "In my judgment all the local fire insurance companies, associations and fraternal orders, should be examined annually, and all fire companies should be examined triennially, or oftener, if deemed necessary, the wisdom of which can be seen daily in the revelation made by the legislative investigating committee in the investigation that is now being made of life insurance companies in New York.

"Of the 227 companies licensed thirty were local corporations. Only five of the thirty have thus far been examined by the department in a detailed way on account of lack of funds and adequate force."

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Engineer of Wrecked Train Is Held Under $10,000 Bond.

Concord, Mass., Nov. 30.—At the conclusion of an inquest yesterday into the accident at Lincoln last Sunday on the Boston & Maine railroad when 18 persons were killed and 20 others injured, Horace W. Lyons, the engineer of one of the trains in collision, was held for the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter.

Lyons was the driver of the first of the two locomotives which were drawing the Montreal express train which plunged into the rear of the Marlboro local train. His arrest on the charge of manslaughter is stated to have been the result of testimony at the inquest that he permitted his train to pass signals displayed by the local train.

The hearing was secret. Lyons was held in $10,000.

ERNEST J. MIERE DEAD

Was Confederate Army Surgeon.

Cripple Creek, Col., Dec. 4.—Dr. Ernest J. Miere, a confederate army surgeon, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged 75 years.

Dr. Miere was appointed a consul at Amoy, China, in 1886 by President Cleveland, but resigned, it is said, because President Cleveland demanded he apologize to an army lieutenant whom the doctor struck for refusing to shake hands in Washington.

Dr. Miere was a member of a prominent Maryland family, and was married to a daughter of Rear Admiral Buchanan. President Lincoln gave away the bride at the wedding.

Dr. Miere had lived in Colorado 25 years. Two children survive him.

DOWIE TALKS FROM CHAIR

Zion Leader Too Weak to Stand-- Zionists Alarmed.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Overcome by weakness after beginning his sermon in Shiloh tabernacle at Zion City yesterday afternoon, Dr. John Alexander Dowie tottered to a chair on the platform and continued his address in a voice that was audible to few in the big auditorium. It was his first appearance in many weeks before his people, as he had arrived only last week after his trip to Mexico, and he presented an appearance far from the vigorous mien his followers are accustomed to see.

For the first time in his ministry Dr. Dowie delivered an address sitting. His action in taking to the chair alarmed the audience, for the Zionists feared he was about to suffer another paralytic stroke, this time before their eyes. The "first apostle" said he would not have been on the platform at all had it not been that he had promised to appear at the service.

The Zion chief traced his trip to Mexico, but said nothing definite about the project for a new Zion there. He referred to the persecution of the Jews and said he would dismiss any member of Zion whom he should hear speak slightingly of that race.

Dr. Dowie ended his talk, which lasted about twenty minutes, instead of the usual hour, by saying that, while he felt weak and ill, he believed he would live many years.

PROCEEDINGS QUASHED

Railroads Win Out in Rebate Cases in Missouri.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—Judge John F. Phillips, in the United States district court for the western district of Missouri, today delivered an opinion holding that his court was without jurisdiction in the cases brought here by the federal government charging the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railways with giving rebates on shipments of salt in Kansas and on coal in Colorado, and other products, in violation of the Elkins act. The motion of the railways to quash the proceedings was granted.

MANY SCHOOLS CLOSED

Pupils Are Sent Home to Help Save Corn Crop.

Topeka, Dec. 4.—Miss Emma Cushman, a teacher in Brown county, a week ago closed her school for ten days and told the forty boys and girls to go home and help their parents save the great corn crop. Miss Cushman herself donned husking gloves and made a "hand" in the cornfield. Other young women also helped. Today four other schools in that section adjourned to the cornfields for a week. The people are in entire sympathy with this movement, as the full time of the schools will be taught next spring. It is believed that scores of rural schools all over Kansas will close for a week for the corn harvest and festival.

DUMMY ENTRYMEN USED

Startling Discoveries Made in Oregon Land Frauds.

Salem, Ore., Dec. 4.—Far more serious than any previous development of the many land frauds perpetrated in Oregon are charges made in a letter to Governor George E. Chamberlain yesterday by State Land Agent Oswald West, who asserts that by means of forged certificates of sale of school lands, eastern bankers have been swindled out of large sums of money.

Not content, the land agent asserts, with having defrauded Oregon of 500,000 acres of school land, nearly all the state possessed, by means of "dummy" entrymen, land operators prepared printed certificates of sale and assignments and inserted in them descriptions of school lands for which certificates had previously been issued, and by forgeries of signatures and the great seal of the state of Oregon sold the lands time and again to innocent persons in the east.

Mr. West says: "I have discovered a large number of these forged certificates in the hands of eastern bankers and the magnitude of the frauds will not be known until the subject is given publicity and the eastern holders have sent in their certificates for examination. It is possible that for every genuine certificate outstanding there may be from two to a dozen fraudulent ones."

Mr. West concluded by saying that the forged certificates are so well executed that it is difficult to distinguish them from the originals.

Governor Chamberlain said that there was no limit to the number of forged certificates which could have been made. Few of the persons who possess forged certificates are known so far, but from the fact that persons in New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Florida are in possession of them, officers fear that when the whole number develops it will include people in every state east of the Mississippi river.

Governor Chamberlain said that at the present time he was unable to say who the fraudulent operators are.

SQUIERS HAS RESIGNED

As the American Minister to Cuba.

Havana, Nov. 29.—The American minister, Herbert G. Squiers, has cabled his resignation to Washington.

The minister declined to be interviewed on the subject, but it can be asserted that the Cuban government cabled a message of complaint to Washington against Mr. Squiers' attitude on the Isle of Pines question, following his persistent opposition to the Anglo-Cuban treaty which the Cubans have chosen to consider unreasonable.

On the receipt of Secretary Root's message with reference to the complaint, Mr. Squiers immediately cabled his resignation.

Edwin V. Morgan, at present American minister to Korea, has been appointed American minister to Cuba to succeed Minister Squiers, whose resignation has been received and accepted.

M'CURDY DOWN AND OUT

Resignation of President of Mutual Life Accepted.

New York, Nov. 29.—The resignation of President Richard A. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance company, was accepted today by the board of trustees of that company.

Frederic Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life, was named by the trustees to act temporarily as president of the company.

The resignation of Justice Rufus W. Peckham as a trustee of the Mutual, also was received by the board, and was accepted.

BURTON IS SENTENCED

Draws Six Months In Jail and $2,500 Fine.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—Sentence imposed on United States Senator Burton is six months in Iron county jail and $2,500 fine as the penalty for conviction on the indictment charging that he had acted in the capacity of paid attorney in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities company, of St. Louis, before the postoffice department, to prevent the issuance of a fraud order. He was released on bond in the sum of $5,000, with R. C. Kerens as surety, pending an appeal to the supreme court. Execution of sentence was stayed pending appeal.

TO OPEN BALLOT BOXES

December 1 in New York—Inspectors Receive Orders.

New York, Nov. 29.—The formal orders directing how the ballot boxes are to be opened were issued yesterday afternoon by Justice Amend. The orders direct the inspectors of election to report at the supreme court on December 1, and recount and canvass the ballots. The ballots to be recounted come from the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth assembly districts.

STRIKERS USE VITRIOL

Pour Solution in Letter Boxes —Foreign Mail Unopened.

Warsaw, Dec. 4.—Seven hundred postal and telegraph officials are on strike here. About a hundred of the officials refused to join in the strike. The strikers pour vitriol into the letter boxes. Two hundred bags of foreign mail are lying here unopened.

LIBERALS SEE A PLOT

In Premier Balfour's Announcement to Retire.

London, Dec. 2.—In some quarters it is considered possible that Premier Balfour may yet elect to dissolve parliament rather than resign. Some liberals do not hesitate to attribute to the premier a deep laid plot to spring the surprise of a general election on the country at an inopportune moment for the sake of gaining a tactical advantage for his party, by forcing the election before the new register of voters comes into operation in January.

It is further alleged that the hints of the premier's intention to resign have been spread with the purpose of concealing his real motives from the country.

No matter what decision may be announced next week it is a fact that both parties are already in the throes of an electoral campaign. The leaders are making nightly speeches in their constituencies. A feature of the oratory on both sides is the endeavor to force into prominence the party differences of the respective opponents over the fiscal and home rule questions.

LORD ROBERTS.

The unionists are presenting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and his liberal followers are tied to the heels of John Redmond, while the liberals are assiduously emphasizing the divergencies in the views of the unionists for and against protection.

As far as party organization is concerned, both sides are well prepared for the elections, but there is an extreme likelihood that the varying views on the fiscal policy will produce a crop of three-cornered contests which will render any attempt to forecast the results a very difficult matter. Feeling within the unionist ranks still runs high.

Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the free traders, addressing his constituents at Greenwich last night, said that Joseph Chamberlain was engaged in an enterprise which, if it were allowed to succeed, would ruin the unionist party. The unionists, he said, must beware of getting such a stone around their necks as the liberals had in home rule, and if Mr. Chamberlain's policy continued, the unionists would, a decade hence, be struggling with an old man of the sea on their backs.

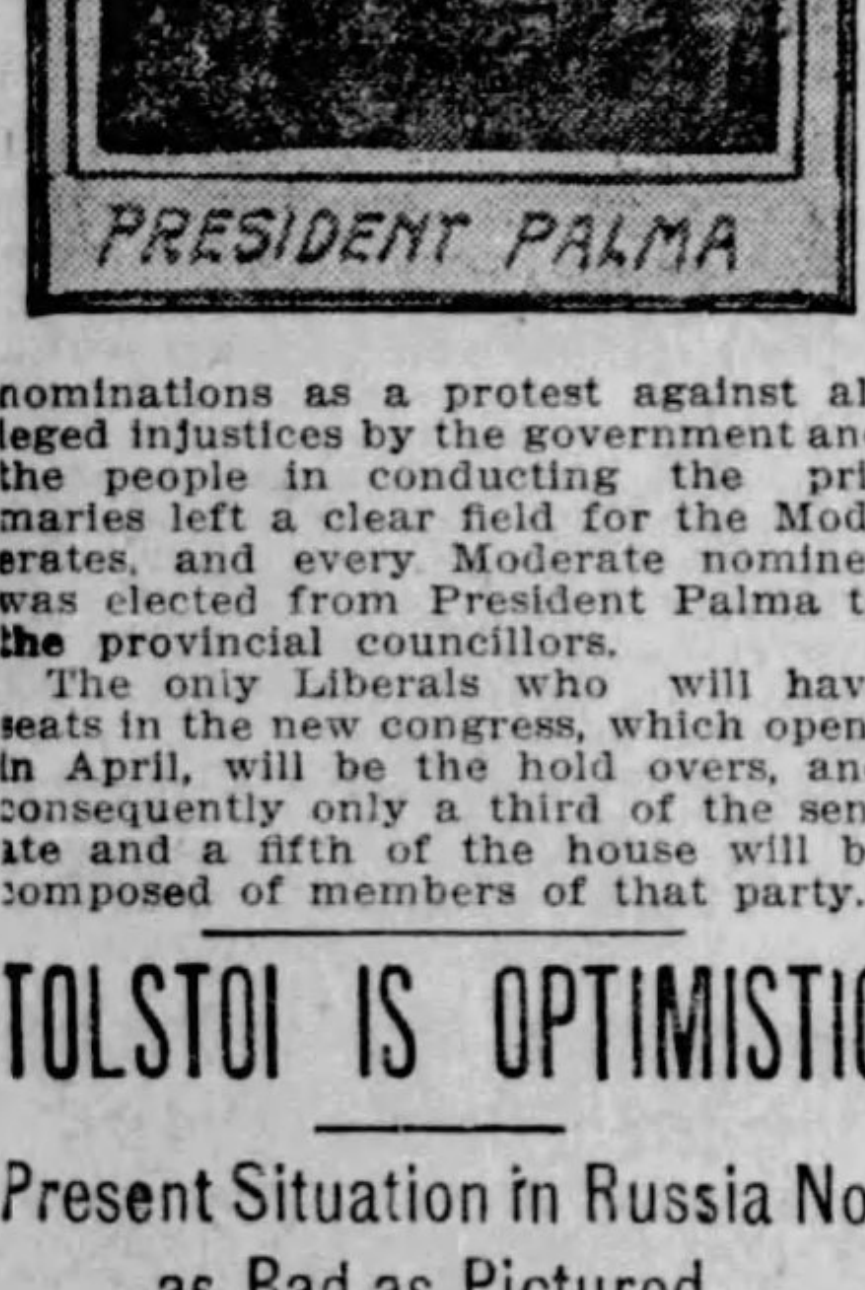
The resignation of Lord Roberts is understood to have been to a great extent due to differences of opinion between himself and other members of the committee on military policy and especially to the fact that Premier Balfour rejected his advice regarding the strength of the forces required for the defense of India. Lord Roberts, by resigning, renounces a salary of $25,000 yearly.

PALMA IS RE-ELECTED

Moderates Elect Every Candidate on Ticket.

Havana, Dec. 2.—The political agitation which began six months ago with the national convention of the Liberal party, and which has dwindled since the withdrawal of General Jose Miguel Gomez, the presidential candidate named by that convention, ended today in an election that was so quiet and uninteresting as to cause scarcely a ripple of excitement. The vote cast was very light, this being due to the lack of interest in the wholly onesided election and the heavy rains of Thursday night and today.

The withdrawal of Liberals from all nominations as a protest against alleged injustices by the government and the people in conducting the primaries left a clear field for the Moderates, and every Moderate nominee was elected from President Palma to the provincial councillors.



PRESIDENT PALMA

The only Liberals who will have seats in the new congress, which opens in April, will be the hold overs, and consequently only a third of the senate and a fifth of the house will be composed of members of that party.

TOLSTOI IS OPTIMISTIC

Present Situation in Russia Not as Bad as Pictured.

Berlin Dec. 2.—The Russian correspondent of the Tageblatt has interviewed Count Tolstoi at the latter's home, whence the correspondent telegraphed:

"Count Tolstoi shows surprising optimism regarding the present condition of Russia. He considers that it is not dangerous, and thinks the industrial laborers in the few large cities play no role as against the peasant, who constitute the great majority of the Russian people.

"The peasants are not thinking of revolution, and Tolstoi regards the newspaper reports about peasant uprisings as exaggerated. He says it is only a small party of revolutionary agitators who went to reverse the present order of things. However, Tolstoi declines to make predictions, saying it is impossible to know what will happen. It is necessary in any case to get rid of the existing government which hitherto has rested upon force, and supplant it with a government supported by love, good will and Christian acts."

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

RUSSIA FACES SURE DEATH

In Its Industrials If Telegraphers Hold Out.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—3:20 a. m.—The official dispatches announcing the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sebastopol and the capture of all the mutineers including the fanatical commander, Lieutenant Schmidt, has raised a great load from the hearts of Count Witte and his associates in the government.

At a protracted cabinet council yesterday, a long and serious consideration was given to an even graver problem, the general strike of the telegraph and postal employes, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire and which, if continued, will mean nothing else than the economic and industrial death of Russia.

Rumors were flying thick and fast late last night that Count Witte has decided to sacrifice M. Durnovo, the acting minister of the interior, whose action in discharging the leaders of these employes brought on the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnovo will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error.

According to telephonic information from Moscow the telegraphers there approached Baron Miden, the prefect, who promised to present a petition for the re-employment of those who had been discharged if work was immediately recommenced. The government perhaps will accept this egress from its difficulty in this regard.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior is complete, and the Associated Press is able to forward foreign dispatches only by special arrangement.

The situation at St. Petersburg was extremely tense yesterday. In the absence of definite information from Sebastopol, the wildest rumors were in circulation in the city. The revolutionists eagerly seized the opportunity to spread reports that the mutineers had been completely victorious. They worked especially among the troops, buttonholing every soldier and sailor whom they encountered in the streets.

A panic spread on the bourse and government bonds dropped heavily.

The government finally recognized that it was a tactical mistake to hold up the news, but the official announcement of its victory at Sebastopol came too late to undo a great deal of harm.

The dispatches show that the resistance of the mutineers when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, was faint hearted.

As the Otchakoff fired only a half dozen shots before hauling down its flag the damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected.

Lieutenant Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expect a short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency.

Lieutenant Schmidt for a short time commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nion. He is well known to Mr. Nion, who says he is rattle brained and incompetent. The lieutenant was retired a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary proganda.

SULTAN IS BUSY NOW

Festivals in Turkey Consuming All His Time.

Constantinople, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Speaking to The Associated Press today, a prominent diplomat said:

"The people of the United States, even the people of Europe do not realize the seriousness of the present situation. The tension between the sultan and the powers is growing daily and the general feeling of uneasiness is increasing though there is probably no reason for anxiety as far as the safety of foreigners is concerned, especially in the capital.

"The powers could not have chosen a worse time than the present for their ultimatum. They might as well send an ultimatum to the pope during holy week as to expect the sultan to do anything in the last week of the festival of Ramazan or during the festival of Bairam.

"The Sultan and his ministers are this week engaged daily from 3 o'clock in the afternoon in listening to fanatical discourses of the mullas (or priests) who dwell on the past greatness of the Catiphs in a manner which evidently impresses their audience with the impossibility, certainly with the undesirability of yielding to the powers.

"These performances will soon be over, however, when matters will probably assume a more sane and normal course, but there is no doubt in my mind that the sultan will need, on this occasion, much squeezing."

QUEEN HAS UNIQUE PLAN

Book Will Be Sold and Receipts Given to Unemployed Fund.

London, Dec. 1.—Queen Alexandra has not given up her interest in behalf of the unemployed and has sanctioned a unique plan to raise more funds for them. This will be in the shape of the issuance of a Christmas book, which will be entitled "The Queen's Christmas Card." It will consist of poems, stories, sketches, drawings and music by persons prominent in the world of art and literature of Great Britain.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, Alfred Austin, the poet laureate; Thomas Hardy, Marie Corelli, Hall Caine, George Meridith, Arthur Wing Pinero, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Edwin Abbey, Wm. Holman-Hunt, Sir Edward John Poynter, and Sir Edward Elgar are among the host of those who will contribute.

The production of the book will be practically gratuitous. It will sell for half a crown and the proceeds will be devoted to the queen's unemployed fun.

WILL ASK FOR RECEIVER

Germany's Policyholders Out on the War Path.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The imperial insurance office has informed the representative here of the Equitable Life Assurance society, of the United States, that it will appoint a receiver to administer upon the company's property in Germany in the interest of the German policyholders, unless the company increases its premium reserves invested in Germany, as required by the insurance law of May, 1901.

The company takes the standpoint that it is not subject to that law, since it no longer takes new insurance in Germany, but the imperial authorities will not accept this explanation, and insist that the company's existing investment in the premium guarantee fund must be increased.

After a receiver is appointed he will take possession of the Equitable's buildings in Berlin and other German cities and administer them, or, if necessary, will sell them in behalf of the German policyholders.

PREMIER BALFOUR HAS RESIGNED

THE RIGHT HONORABLE A. J. BALFOUR
FROM BLACK & WHITE

London, Dec. 4.—5 p. m.—Premier Balfour visited King Edward at Buckingham palace this afternoon, and it is understood, tendered the resignation of the cabinet.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal premier presumptive, arrived in town this morning from Scotland, and the Liberal statesmen were hurriedly summoned from all parts of the kingdom to confer with him presumably on the composition of the new cabinet.

John Morley, James Brice, Herbert Henry Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Herbert John Gladstone, all of whom are believed to be slated for secretaryships, were closeted with Sir Henry early in the day.

The general expectation is that Mr. Balfour will have resigned and that Sir Henry will have been invited to form a cabinet before King Edward leaves town this evening.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been summoned to an interview with the king fortwith. It is expected that an officia announcement of the resignation of the ministery and the king's acceptance of the resignation will be published tonight.

Moody Talks on Department of Justice

Washington, Dec. 4.—Attorney General Moody, in his annual report today, calls special attention to the difficulty of suppressing discrimination under existing laws, and the effect of the rate-making power upon it; discrimination, rebates and departures from published rates by railroad companies; proceedings under the Sherman act; amendment of law respecting the arrest of persons indicted for crime; appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of New York.

Considerable time and attention is devoted by Mr. Moody to misconduct in office. He also touches upon the right of the United States to a review in criminal cases and the subject of a new department building.

WILLIAM H. MOODY

"The great and growing embarrassment in the administration of the law which arises from the inability of the United States to bring an offender duly charged by indictment with an offense against the United States to the place where alone the indictment against him can be tried, can not be too often or too emphatically presented to the congress.

A Review in Criminal Cases.

"The attorney general, in his annual report for the year 1899, and again in his annual report for the year 1900, and again in 1903, made recommendations to congress in relation to the necessity of providing, by suitable legislation, for an appeal on the part of the government in cases of decisions adverse to the United States by the courts upon demurrers interposed to indictments. Up to the present time, with the exception of section 935 of the code of the District of Columbia, no legislation has been enacted making this provision.

"It is no infrequent occurrence for the courts to sustain demurrers to indictments. When a demurrer is sustained, under the present state law, there is no way in which the question of law, so decided against the government, may be reviewed. When objection to the indictment is based upon some constitutional or other fundamental ground, a decision of this kind on demurrer by a lower court, as it establishes a precedent, practically results in the abrogation of the statute upon which the indictment is based.

"I recommend the enactment of a law giving to the United States the same right to a review in criminal cases throughout the United States as is now afforded in the District of Columbia by section 935 of the code.

Misconduct in Office.

"Misconduct in office was always a grave offense under the English common law. As such it was brought to this country and was embedded in the common law of Maryland and thence was transplanted to the Distdict of Columbia. Various decisions of the courts of this district show that there this crime is a federal offense, although within the territory of the states there are no federal common law crimes.

"After experience in pending cases, and notably the 'cotton leak' case, and after careful reflection, I am convinced that the federal statutory law should make this an offense throughout the United States. Its present local meaning and application should be enlarged for purposes of punishment substantively and for purposes of removal for trial in general between all the districts of the United States. The scope of the crime under the common law should be re- as a mere possibility, as the matter stands at present, that irregularities and misbehavior, which are blamable but trifling, may be included in the definition of the offense, but the most serious and essentially criminal matters which now escape definition and punishment in the criminal code are also included.

"It is entirely feasible to insure by the terms of the statute against tyrannical persecution on petty accounts, but the law should at once take cognizance of those situations in the recent history of administration where dishonest and conspiring officers of the government, taking advantage of loopholes and omissions in the law, have skillfully concerted, to the vital injury of the public or the government, schemes which are esssentially fraudulent and corrupt.

"I recommend, therefore, that a statute should be enacted at this session of the congress which shall deal adequately with this subject, defining the offense, providing for its punishment, extending the prohibitions of the law throughout the United States, and including this offense in the present laws concerning removal or in any amendment of those laws which may be enacted consequent upon the recommendations relative to that subject which I have made in this report. I shall have the honor to submit hereafter to congress an outline or suggestion of a suitable bill for this purpose.

Operation of Bankruptcy Law.

"The present bankruptcy law has now been in operation for seven years, and while the earlier reports of its practical operation show that from 18,000 to 21,000 voluntary cases were filed annually for several years after its enactment, the last few years show a gradual decrease in the number of petitions. During the past year 13,852 petitions were filed, which is about the same as were filed in the year preceding. The number of involuntary petitions has gradually increased as the legal profession become familiar with its provisions and advantages. Of this class of cases 3,094 proceedings were instituted during the past year. The law seems to be meeting with general approval on the part of the commercial interests of the country.

Suppressing Discrimination.

"Several cases, in which it is alleged there have been violations of the Elkthe act, have been prepared, placed in the hands of the district attorneys in three different states, and will soon be submitted to the grand juries for their action.

"In all cases in which the evidence has been furnished to the department of violations of the Elkins act appropriate action has been taken. It is impossible for the department to proceed upon rumor or upon any basis except evidence. The department of justice is not equipped with any force whose duties are to obtain evidence of violations of law, and relies to a considerable extent upon the information obtained by the interstate commerce commission. Rebates, discriminations, and departures from published rates are secret crimes, usually known only to the shippers concerned and the officials of the railroad, and ordinarily can be proved only by the confession of some one of the persons implicated in the wrongdoing."

MUTINEERS IN A FIGHT

Sebastopol Again the Scene of Many Casualties.

London, Dec. 4.—The Times correspondent at Odessa, who had just returned from Sebastopol, sent a story of the mutiny and the sea fight there, which practically confirms the official report.

He says that the rumors to the effect that there were thousands of casualties are absolutely unfounded though the revolutionary cruiser Otchakoff suffered severe damage.

"It was an extraordinary sea fight," says the correspondent. "All the ships were moored within five cable lengths of each other. It is certain that many of the mutineers were killed in escaping by boats from the burning Otchakoff. The town was perfectly tranquil when I left there Friday. Vice Admiral Skrydloff will succeed Vice Admiral Chouknin in the command of the Black sea fleet."

Vienna, Dec. 4.—The Tagblatt publishes a communication from Odessa which was mailed to Podwoloczyska, Galicia, from which point it was telegraphed. It reads as follows:

"The Ismaili and Donau regiments stationed at Odessa, mutinied, but the authorities succeeded in disarming all the men.

"An order issued by the minister of education, Count John Tolstoi, prohibiting more than the legal percentage of Jews entering the university, was ignored by the faculty, which had the streets placarded with notices to the effect that the university was open."

It is reported from Odessa that a general strike will be declared tomorrow (Monday).

Advices from Sebastopol declare that the panic there is increasing. The members of the so-called social military party are holding meetings in all the barracks, and this fact greatly increases the anxiety for the future.

A dispatch from Cracow, Galicia, says that news has been received from Warsaw to the effect that many families are hurriedly leaving that city. The banks doing German and Austrian business in Warsaw are getting many calls for the immediate payment of considerable sums.

A newspaper of Cracow publishes a communication from St. Petersburg which says that the League of Leagues has called a general meeting in the Russian capital for December 23, and the delegates will go to the meeting from all points in Russia, including six delegates from Poland.

Odessa (undated) sent by special courier by way of Podwoloczyska, Galicia, December 3.—This dispatch is sent at the request of the Jewish community, which fears a fresh massacre by the local garrison.

It is asserted that a proclamation is being circulated in almost every regiment, calling on the soldiers to exterminate the Jews and to destroy the newspaper offices in revenge for groundless accusations against the troops of their participation in massacres and pillage and in the protection of rowdies.

This is exciting the population against the army.

The Jews assert that the officers deliver anti-semitic speeches in the barracks after removing the Jewish soldiers, and that Governor General Kaulbars himself has confessed that the officers are burning for revenge on the Jews, and that he is unable to guarantee the preservation of order.

In view of the fact that this city is entirely cut off from St. Petersburg, and thus is altogether in the hands of the local authorities, the Jewish community implores all civilized nations and their governments to take all possible measures at St. Petersburg to prevent a catastropher which may exceed anything that has yet occurred.

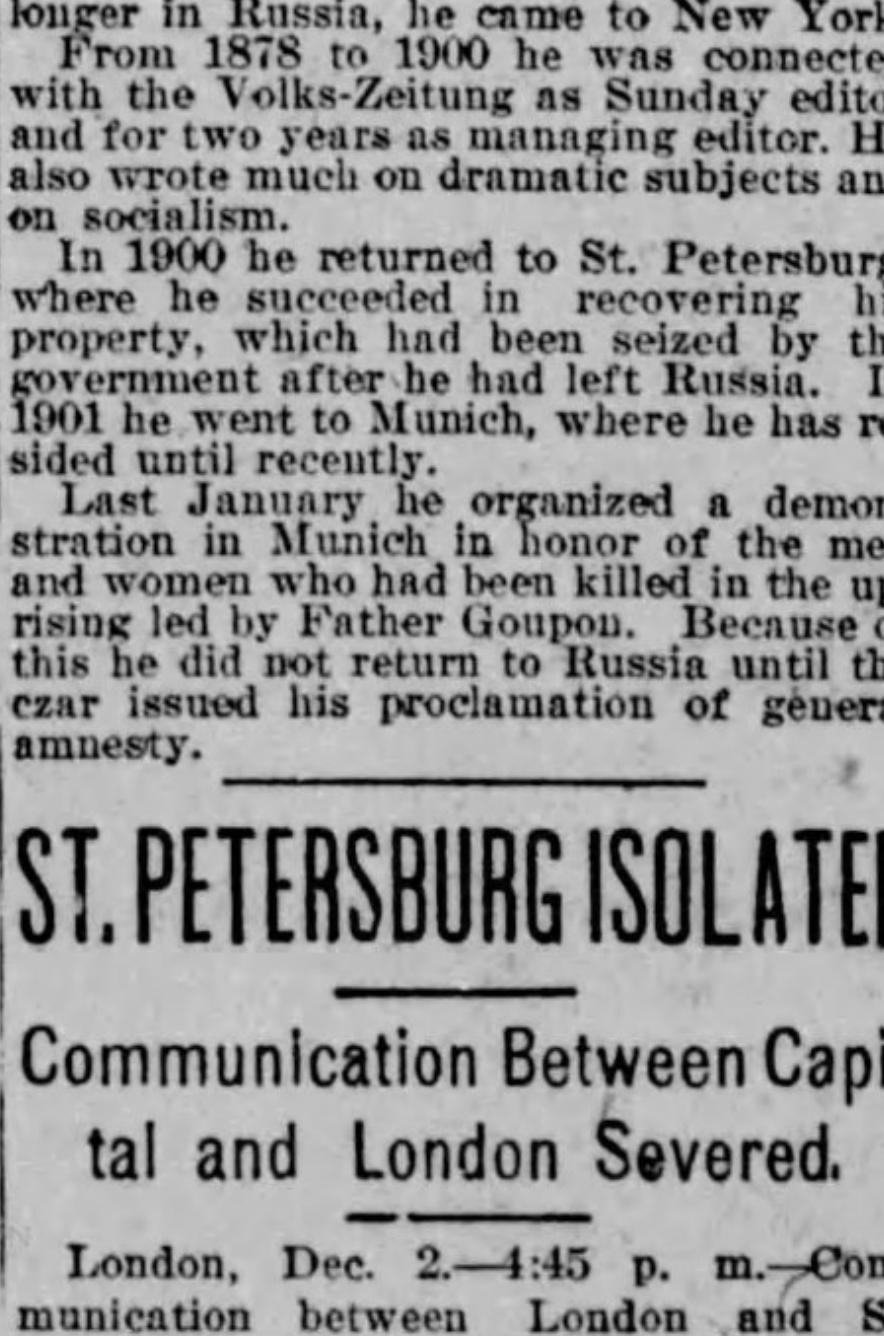
ONE OF RUSSIA'S PATRIOTS

How Schevitch Has Aided the Cause of the People.

New York, Dec. 1.—Sergius von Schevitch, who came to New York in 1877 because of his activity in various liberal movements, arrived last week in St. Petersburg. It is expected he will take a leading part in the present uprising against the autocracy.

Von Schevitch comes of a noble Russian family, his eldest brother, Ivan, being a member of the senate and another brother, Dimitri, being at one time minister to Japan. He was born in 1865, and after studying in Stuttgart and St. Petersburg, was in 1870 appointed clerk of the senate.

During his sojourn in Germany he had met Helene von Rockowitza, an actress, for whom the Socialist Lasalle had fallen in a duel, and after the death of her husband, Prince von Rockowitza, Von Schevitch married her. Largely through her influence Von Schevitch became interested in socialism, and in 1877, realizing that it would be dangerous for him to remain longer in Russia, he came to New York.



SERGIUS SCHEVITCH

From 1878 to 1900 he was connected with the Volks-Zeitung as Sunday editor and for two years as managing editor. He also wrote much on dramatic subjects and on socialism.

In 1900 he returned to St. Petersburg, where he succeeded in recovering his property, which had been seized by the government after he had left Russia. In 1901 he went to Munich, where he has resided until recently.

Last January he organized a demonstration in Munich in honor of the men and women who had been killed in the uprising led by Father Goupon. Because of this he did not return to Russia until the czar issued his proclamation of general amnesty.

ST. PETERSBURG ISOLATED

Communication Between Capital and London Severed.

London, Dec. 2.—4:45 p. m.—Communication between London and St. Petersburg via the Great Northern Telegraph company was severed this afternoon. Messages were received this morning, but nothing has reached here since noon. The company's officials in London are unable to communicate with their office in St. Petersburg. They have no information as to the cause of the stoppage.

The Associated Press, which always has received dispatches from its St. Petersburg office each day before noon, has not received anything from that office since about 11:30 o'clock last night.

FINNISH TELEGRAPHERS

Have Joined Strike of Russian Operators.

Stockholm, Dec. 1.—Advices received here from Haparanda, a seaport town of Sweden near the Finnish border, say that the telegraphers of Finland have joined the strike of the Russian operators.

The Associated Press is informed from London that the offices of the Great Northern Telegraph company in Finland are still working.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Dec. 2.—Bradstreet's says:

"While mild weather retarded retail trade early in the week, except in holiday supplies, the widespread cold wave later offered a needed corrective and stimulus to the only lines hitherto backward. Weather conditions now are likely to bring the long-continued season for outdoor work to a close and especially affect the building trades, which have had the most active year in their history. Something like seasonable quiet is reported in many lines of wholesale trade, but it is noted that jobbers and manufacturers are still very busily engaged on holiday goods, some lines of which are already reported oversold, indicating that a record year's business will be entered. Reports as to spring trade are satisfactory, but hitherto mild weather and car congestion are responsible for reports of rather backward trade and of slow collections in the northwest. Southern holiday trade reports are very good as a whole, and the recent advance in cotton has certainly been a stimulus to many lines. Taken as a whole, the reports as to the traffic situation show a marked improvement, but the ordering of locomotives and cars by railroads shows that interest is alive to the fact that a large volume of business never heretofore equaled must be handled. Reports from the various industries are still highly favorable, iron and steel leading with unprecedented demand and consumption for this season, the highest prices for the year freely paid, and premiums eagerly offered for prompt deliveries of finished products. Rather more unrest, present and prospective, is noted in labor lines, notably in the New York building and shipping trades, and the prospect of an anthracite coal strike next spring is being discussed. Prices of all staples are quite firm, at, in some cases, the highest points of the year, and crop and price returns point to an aggregate return to the farmer in excess of the best of previous years.

"Business failures for the week ending November 30 number 185, against 224 last week, 184 in the like week of 1904, 239 in 1903, 185 in 1902 and 237 in 1901.

"In Canada failures for the week number 25, as against 40 last week and 26 in this week a year ago."

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Dec. 5.—Close.—Sentiment in

Toledo, Dec. 5.—Noon.—Sentiment in wheat today was mixed. The opening was tame but steady, but later developed a firmer tone on the appearance of some favoring the bears' side was the Northwestern Miller's cable that the November frost damage to wheat in Argentina would prove insignificant. Growing crops were all reported favorable.

On the other hand, the slowness of offerings caused a reaction in favor of an improvement in prices. The pits took cognizance of the lighter receipts, both northwestern and Canadian, which caused curb prices to rule stronger. Minneapolis buying orders. The most significant news traders considered cash wheat good investment property. While the Liverpool cables were only a fraction higher, reflecting the easier Argentine situation, the great bulk of the gossip was bullish. The Hungarian official report says wheat acreage has decreased about 10 per cent. German reports say conditions are going from poor to bad. The United Kingdom expects a decrease in acreage. Reflecting these items, Berlin cables indicated an advance of 3¼ pfennigs, while Buda Pest advanced ½c.

Disconcerting Russian news, demand by millers, a strong northwest demand, and a decrease in the available, rendered the closing prices of wheat strong.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,152,000 bushels against 1,362,000 a week ago and 773,000 a year ago; shipments were 1,548,000 bushels against 775,000 and 1,791,000.

Smaller country acceptances in corn, little offered for sale, and a car famine, coupled with the buying as indicated by one of the leading houses, rendered the market firmer, the effect being noticeable at the opening. The market sustained its position later, reflecting the trend in the wheat pits. Cables were tame, with Liverpool at yesterday's closing prices. Receipts were moderately large.

Cash corn eased off with prices lower at the closing. Big increase in the available was the cause. Futures, however, were strong. Exports were 188,000 bushels; estimates were 121 cars.

Scattered selling, light trading, with Armour and Warner, in Chicago, reported the principal buyers, caused oats to assume a firmer tone. The undertone was strong, with offerings running light. Receipts were good. Closing was strong with prices generally on a higher level. Estimates were 90 cars; exports were 439,000 bushels.

A more active demand for the clover seed options, following closely upon the theory that the Ohio report would show the lightest yield per acre on record, caused the market to rule decidedly strong. Prices reflected this sentiment in the advances made during the early hours of business. Offerings were light. The movement appeared to be active, the shipments indicating that the outside public is entering the market. Off-grades continue to be in great demand. Closing was firm with prices up.

TOLEDO.

				—Close—	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 4.
Cash	*89	89¾	89	89¾	89
Dec.	*89	89¾	89	89¾	89
May	91	91¾	91	91¾	91
July	85¾	86	85¾	86	85¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	46	46½
Dec	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞
May	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	45
July	*45¼	45½	45¼	45½	45½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32¼
Dec	*32	32½	32	32½	32
May	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼	33⅞
July	32¾	33	32¾	33	32¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.10	8.07
Dec.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.05
Jan.	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Feb.	*8.20	8.22	8.20	8.22	8.20
Mar.	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.25
No. 2	....	....	....	69½	69½
No. 3	....	....	....	65	65
Timothy.					
Prime	....	....	....	1.55	1.55
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.05	8.05

* Bid.

NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	95	95⅛	95	96	95⅛
May	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93¼	92¾
Corn—					
Dec.	55	55	55	55	55
May	50¾	51	50¾	50⅞	50¾
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	82½	83⅛	82½	83½	82⅝
May	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼	87½
July	....	....	....	82⅝	83
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	82½	81⅝
May	....	....	....	87⅛	86¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	82½	81¾
May	....	....	....	86½	85¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec	85	86½	85	86½	84⅞
May	88¼	89	88⅛	89	[illegible]
July	84⅛	84⅝	84	84⅝	84⅛
Corn—					
Dec (new).	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼	44⅞
Dec. (old).	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45¾
May	45	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞
July	45⅛	45¼	45	45¼	45⅛
Jan	42¾	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	43
Oats—					
Dec	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	29⅞
May	32⅛	32¾	32⅛	32¾	32⅛
July	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan	13.75	13.77	13.65	13.67	13.90
May	13.62	13.65	13.55	13.57	13.57
Lard—					
Dec	....	....	....	7.30	7.32
Jan	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.35
May	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.37
Ribs—					
Jan	7.00	7.05	6.97	6.97	6.97
May	7.22	7.25	7.17	7.17	7.20

Live Stock.

The offerings in live hogs at the Toledo stock yards today ran to the light and mixed grades. Twenty cars were placed on sale. A few good heavies were offered and sold at $5.10 with the market averaging an advance of 10c, reflecting general conditions. Closing was firm at the advance. Shipping demonstrated liberal buying and all selling early.

Cattle receipts were light, consisting of poor butchers' grades and feeders. Trade was quiet though the market held steady. Fine veals were in keen demand with the top touching $7.25. Not enough sheep and lambs were offered to test the local market, though general conditions in this branch were buoyant and strong.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $5.10; good mediums, average 200 to 250 lbs. and up, $5.05; good mixed, average 160 lbs. and up, $5.00@5.05; Yorkers, $5.00@5.05; light Yorkers, $5.00; bulk of sales, $5.00@5.05; pigs, $5.00; bulk and roughs, $3.00@4.50.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $4.00@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; common and light heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Choice veals, $6.50@7.00; fair to good veals, $6.00@6.50; heavy and few veals, $2.00@4.00.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $4.25@4.85; good mixed sheep, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $7.25.

U. S. Yards, Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—Special from Brinkman, Wood & Beck.—Fifteen loads hogs; active; heavy mediums, heavy and light yorkers, $5.20; pigs, $5.15@5.20. Sheep; lambs lower; sheep, $4.25@5.75; lambs, $5.00@7.85.

East Buffalo, Dec. 5.—Special from Swope, H. W. & B.—Cattle, 8 cars; steady; yesterday's prices. Hogs, 30 cars; higher; all grades, $5.15@5.25. Sheep, 15 cars; higher; best lambs, $7.75@7.85; yearlings, $6.25@6.75; best wether sheep, $5.75@6.00; mixed sheep, $5.25@5.50; heavy ewes, $5.00C5.50; culls, $3.00@4.00. Calves, $6.00@9.25.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market steady. Beeves, $3.50@6.75; cows and heifers, $1.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.15; Texans, $3.40@4.10; westerns, $3.25@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; market strong. Mixed and butchers, $4.50@5.02½; good heavy, $4.90@5.00; rough heavy, $4.70@4.85; light, $4.65@4.97½; pigs, $4.25@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.85@4.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady. Sheep, $4.00@5.75; lambs, $4.90@7.75.

Cleveland, Dec. 5.—(Bower & Bower's special report to hTe Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 50; market higher. Yorkers, $5.10; mediums and heavies, $5.15; pigs, $5.10.

Calves—Receipts, 75; market steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12; market strong.

Cattle—Receipts, 4 loads; market strong.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Dec. 5.—Wall street.—With the rally in Russian bonds abroad, the market was free from pressure here on that account and prices rebounded sharply, with a few striking exceptions. The specialties continued most conspicuous, but railroad stocks shared in the general strength. Smelting moved up 2 points, National Lead and Locomotive 1¾, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1½, Canadian Pacific 1¼, Union Pacific, Distillers' Securities and Cotton Oil 1⅛, and American Ice, Repjublic Steel, Pacific Mail, Brooklyn Transit, United States Pipe, Kansas City Southern preferred and Rock Island a point. There were large fractional gains in many of the prominent railway stocks and industrials as well.

While there was a great deal of independent action in stocks, prices had a common drift and there were many important advances established. These were largest in the constantly expanding list of obscure specialties that are attracting speculative attention from day to day, but the half dozen or more of standard dividend paying railroad stocks that were carried up between 1 and 2 points presented a good foundation to the movement. Profit taking sales were absorbed steadily without disturbing prices much. Union Pacifisc got up 2 points, Canadian Pacific 1¾, Peoria & Eastern 3¼, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2, and there was a single sale of Lake Shore at 330, a rise of 5 points. Amongst the industrials, National Biscuit, Lead, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Pacific Mail rose 2@2½, and Brooklyn Transit, New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred fell 3 points.

Minor railroad and industrial stocks continued to move widely, but the most prominent stocks were little changed, except for Louisville & Nashville, with a gain of 1⅝, American Car 1⅜, Missouri Pacific 1¼, and other Southwesterns and Atlantic Coast Line about a point. Lead shot upward 6¾ points to a new record level. Kanawha & Michigan gained 4 points, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred 3½, Rock Island preferred and Republic Steel preferred 2½, Iowa Central preferred and Denver & Rio Grande 2, the preferred and Brunswick 1½. New York Air Brake sold at a decline of 1¾ points.

Bonds were steady at noon.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chalmers pref.	61⅞	66	61⅞	65¾
Am. Loco. com.	73	73	72¼	72
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	140	140⅞	139¾	140¾
Atchison	86⅝	87¼	86⅝	87½
do. pref.	103¼	103¼	103	103
Am. Car & F. Co.	40½	42¼	40½	41¾
Anaconda	156⅛	159	156⅛	157½
Amal. Copper	90⅛	91	90	90⅞
Am. Tob. 4s	80¾	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
do. pref.	108	108	107¾	108
Am. Smelters	153¼	153½	152⅛	152¼
Am. Woolen Co.	44¼	45⅜	44½	45¼
Balt. & Ohio	111⅝	112¼	111⅝	112
B'lyn R. Trans.	84⅛	85¼	83¾	84¼
Chicago G. W.	20⅞	21	20½	20⅞
Can. Pacific	173⅛	174½	173	173⅞
Clover Leaf pref.	57	57	57	57
Colorado Fuel	47	48½	47	47*
Corn Products	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Ches. & Ohio	54¼	55	54¼	54⅞
Del & Hudson	223	223¼	223	223¼
Distillers Sec	48¼	48¾	48	48¼
Erie com	47⅝	48½	47⅝	48¼
Erie 1st pfd	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
Erie 2nd pfd	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
Ill. Central	176	176¼	176	176¼
K. C. Sou. com	30	30½	30	30
K. C. Sou. pfd	62¼	62½	62	62
Louis & Nash	151	151½	150⅞	151¼
Cast Iron Pipe	44¼	46½	44¼	45⅝
U. S. Rubber	54	55	54	54⅞
Manhattan	162¾	163	162½	163
Mex. Central	23⅜	24	23⅜	23¾
Metropolitan	119	119	117⅞	118
Met. Securities	73¼	73¼	72½	72½
Missouri Pacific	100½	102	100¼	101¼
M., K. & T. com	35½	36¼	35⅜	35¾
M., K. & T. pfd	67	67¾	67	67½
North Am. Co.	100	100⅞	99¾	100⅞
N. Y. Central	149	151⅝	149	151
Nickel Plate com.	65	72	64¾	71¼
N. & W. com.	83¾	83⅞	83½	83¾
Ont. & Western	52	53¾	52	52¼
Penn. Ry	139	139¾	139	139¼
Pacific Mail	51½	52⅝	51½	51½
People's Gas Co.	103	103⅞	103	103⅜
Reading com	135¾	136½	135¼	135⅝
Rock Island	26⅛	26¾	25⅞	26⅝
Rock Island pfd.	67	68¾	66½	68
Rep. I. & S. Co.	33	34	32¾	35⅝
Rep. pfd.	103	105⅝	103	105½
Ry. Steel Spgs.	61¾	62⅝	61½	62
South. Ry.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾
South. Ry. pfd.	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Paul	176	178¼	176	178
South. Pacific	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67¾
Tol. Rys. & Lt.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Texas Pacific	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33¾
Ten. Cl. & Iron	122½	126½	122½	125½
Union Pacific	135¼	136⅝	135¼	136⅝
U. S. Steel	36¾	37⅜	36⅝	37¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	103¾	104½	103⅝	104⅜
Virginia Chem.	45½	46½	44½	44¾
Wabash com.	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾
Wabash pfd.	40½	41½	40	41
Wab Deb. B's.	76	76¼	75¾	76¼
Western Union	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼
W. & L. E. com.	18¼	19½	18¼	19½
Am. Fdy. com.	12¼	12¼	12	12
Am. Fry. pfd.	45¼	41	45¼	46

Cotton.

New York, Dec. 5.—The cotton market opened firm at unchanged prices to a decline of 14 points or much better than due on the disappointing cables and inside of the first five minutes sold about even with the closing figures of yesterday on big overnight buying orders and local covering. Offerings were very heavy at the advance, however, and with some of the local professionals evidently working for a reaction, the market sagged off, and during the middle of the morning ruled about 5 to 9 points net lower. Wire and commission houses were good buyers on a scale down, and the undertone, while reflecting continued nervousness, was steady at the decline.

Cotton futures opened steady; December, $11.55; January, $11.68; March, $12.09@12.10; April, $12.16; May, $12.22; June, $12.20@12.22; July, $12.30; August, $12.00@12.01.

Wool.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The wool marqet is firm, though dull. Many of the smaller mills have been interested in the market. Trading has been upon a small basis. Contracting for next year's clip appears well in abeyance, eastern dealers feeling it would be unwise to stock ahead at the prices asked by the growers. Fleeces are in little demand. Some XX Ohio has been sold at previous quotations. Washed delain is not moving and is held at 36½ to 37c. The other grades are inactive but steady in price. The same situation exists in Michigan fleece as in the others. No material demand is reported, but the remaining supplies are held at market quotations. A lot of Missouri quarterbloods was recently sold in St. Louis at 32½c delivered in Boston. Three-eights combing brought 33@34c on the same market.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady. Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid packed, 23c; dairy, 16@17c; packing stocks, 15½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 28@30c; storage, 24c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 13½c.

Beets—New, per bushel, 40c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.70.

Celery—Per bunch, 30@35c.

Cabbage—Danish pound, 1½c; per ton, $22.50.

Carrots—New per bushel, 80c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 14c.

Onions—New, 70c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; home-grown, 70c per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60c.

Potatoes—New Michigan White, per bu., 70c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, per bu., 80c; bbl.; $2.25; Jersey sweets, $3.50 bbl.

Radishes—Per dozen, 30c.

Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.

Canadian Rutabagas—Per bushel, 40c.

Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, 60c; $8.00 per ton.

Turnips—Per bu., new, 40c.

Apples—York State Baldwins, per bbl., bbl., $3.75; Russetts, per bbl., $4.00; Kings, per bbl., $4.25.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bu., $4.00 per bbl., $12.00; Jerseys, $11.00 per bbl.; per bushel, $3.75.

Pears—Keiffers, 75c bu.

Poultry—Alive—Chickens, 8½c; fowls, 8c; turkeys, 15c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 10@11c.

Poultry—Dressed—Chickens, 10@11c; turkeys, 14@17c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 12½c.

Dressed Hogs—6@6¼c; cows, 3½@5c; lambs, 8@9c; springs lambs, 10@11c; calves, 8@9½c.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 5.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard firm; prime western steam, $7.70@7.80.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2¾c; refined steady; crushed, $5.40; powdered, $4.80; granulated, $4.70.

Petroleum steady; refined all ports, $7.55@7.60.

Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 8 3-16c.

Molasses firm; New Orleans, 30@38c.

Butter firm, unchanged; receipts, 8,634.

Cheese quiet, unchanged; receipts, 1,831.

Eggs steady, unchanged; receipts, 9,942.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Butter; fancy makes firm; others weak; creamery, 17@23c; dairies, 17@20c. Eggs, firm; at mark, cases included, 20@25c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 13@13½c; twins, 11¾@12c; young Americas, 13@13½c.

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